

VOLUME XXXII

JANUARY, 1923

NUMBER 13

THE CAVALRY JOURNAL

Devoted to the Interests of the Cavalry,
to the Professional Improvement of Its
Officers and Men, and to the Advance-
ment of the Mounted Service Generally

EDITED BY
JEROME W. HOWE
MAJOR OF CAVALRY

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THE UNITED STATES CAVALRY ASSOCIATION

Published quarterly by the United States Cavalry Association, 1624 H Street, Washington, D. C. Editor, Major Jerome W. Howe, Cavalry. Managing Editor, Captain George A. Moore, Cavalry. Entered as second-class matter March 22, 1920, at the post-office at Washington, D. C., under the Act of March 3, 1879. Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized May 29, 1920.

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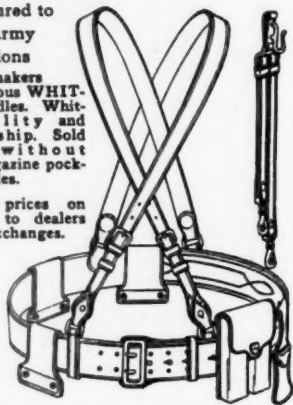
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A QUARTERLY

Published by authority of the Army Council

C. GILBERT WOOD, F.R.G.S., F.R.S.A., M.T.I.

Director of Publicity and Publisher

11 Red Lion Square, London (W. C., 1), England

Advertising space at same rates as in United
States Cavalry Journal

Subscriptions, \$6.00 per year

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THE CAVALRY JOURNAL

Vol. XXXII

JANUARY, 1923

No. 130

The Horseman in Peace and in War

Broadcasted by Radio, November 27, 1922, from the Office of the
Chief of Cavalry

WHEN the searchlight of history is turned on the remote centuries of the past, *man* is first seen in the dim mists of antiquity—a wild, crude creature, friendless and alone, the savage enemy of all other animal life. Around the dismal caves in which he dwelt we find now in Europe and in Asia the bones of the animals which he hunted and on which he fed. Among such remains we find those of the horse.

Gradually, as time passed, the experience of man enlarged, his knowledge broadened, and we find him no longer the horse's bloody butcher, but his rider and master. His mastery was harsh and cruel in the beginning. Ridden in wild chase of other and fiercer animals, laden with oppressive, galling packs, or used to carry his master on severe journeys, the horse was yet an abject and neglected slave.

Then still later came the development of the *spirit* of man, in all its mystery, and we find him not merely the horse's rider and master, but his friend. Kindness replaced cruelty, companionship came in the place of neglect. The horse, silent sufferer through the centuries, returns in full measure every gesture of kindness and in his eyes man has become more than mere man; he has become the *horseman*.

Instinctively, great leaders among men, as seen in history, be they men of peace or of war, have sought to symbolize their chieftainship by appearing as "the man on horseback." In the early days of Greece the stately chariot, drawn by the noblest types of horses, bore the leading warriors into the very thick of battle. The general custom of riding on the horse's back later supplanted the chariot; so, as Rome grew to greatness, we see her heroes appearing as horsemen in the great triumphal processions. Roman cavalry, from the Mediterranean's eastern shore to the forests of Northern Europe, carried the banners of the Empire forward.

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Then, as the fall of Rome threw civilization into temporary confusion, the knights of the Middle Ages appeared as the horseman of their time and the leaders of their people. Clad in heavy armor, proof against sword and spear, these noble horsemen rode and fought, not only in the ordinary strife of the times, but, as Crusaders, they carried the Cross of Christianity into the heart of the Holy Land. Here, in campaigns through many years, they were confronted by the horsemen of Asia and in time were overcome by the mounted warriors of Saladin, the Saracen. But the Crescent, thus triumphant over the Cross in the battles of the knights, was doomed to defeat seven centuries later by the horsemen of our own time—in the World War.

As great nations began to form from the fortified communities of the Middle Ages, commerce and the far-flung boundaries of government necessitated the quick dispatch of letters and of orders. Now came the post rider, carried by relays of hardy horses over many leagues between sunrise and sunset. Now came the coach, maintained by horsemen, swiftly transporting high officials, kings and emperors, on their journeys of peace and of war. Thus Europe, though we seldom think of it, was gradually knit together as a group of nations by the countless journeys of her horsemen of peace, carrying the messages of trade, of diplomacy, and of family ties.

Nations in their growth, so weak is humanity, suffer from that unavoidable sickness called war. So Europe, even in her unity, has through all the modern centuries been a battle-ground. Conspicuous among the troops that fought on those fields were the horsemen, called cavalry. Under Gustavus Adolphus, under Frederick the Great, under Napoleon, from the Atlantic capes of Spain to the remote steppes of Russia the thunder of their horses' hoofs was frequently the death knell of an army, ridden down in confusion and pursued to destruction.

While Europe was settling into something like its present organization, Africa and western Asia were being consolidated; and here, too, the greatest agency was the horseman. The Turkish Empire in the sixteenth century, largely by the brilliant cavalry of Suleiman "The Magnificent," extended its borders from Belgrade to Bagdad, from Aden to Algiers.

To America was given, perhaps, the greatest achievements of the men on horseback. In colonial days the bridle paths of the Atlantic Colonies linked up the North and South. Following Revolutionary days the courageous settler rode his horse over the Blue Ridge and on to the Mississippi Valley. A succeeding generation of settlers in the unrest of freedom and of broad spaces, sent its horsemen of peace, by the thousands, on into the Great Plains and across the Rocky Mountains. The warrior horsemen, our own regular cavalry, rode always as the advance wave of this westward tide, protecting the settler against the hostile Indian and escorting the advancing ends of the rail-ways that were to span the continent.

THE HORSEMAN IN PEACE AND IN WAR

In the meantime our great Civil War had seen the cavalry soldier, the horseman of war, increase his numbers from a few hundreds to tens of thousands. The troopers of Sheridan and of Stuart became indispensable to their armies, and historic combats turned in the scale of victory on the presence or absence of the cavalry. Dramatic was the conclusion of this great war when, on the field of Appomattox, the Union cavalry, by successive interventions from the flank, finally stood, in the strength of all its squadrons, squarely across the Confederate retreat.

Then, as the great commanders in simple terms fixed an end to strife, Grant, at Lee's suggestion, directed that the cavalry horses of the Southern Army be given back to their owners. "They will need them," he said, "to till their farms." In such generous and thoughtful spirit did two great chieftains, who had themselves been four years in the saddle, transform thousands of horsemen from war to peace, to practice in the latter the sterling qualities acquired in the former.

As we reflect upon the history of our country, and its stirring events pass in stately review before our grateful gaze, how strikingly frequent is seen the horseman. George Washington, leading all the others, is seen with his faithful charger, at Yorktown as well as at Mt. Vernon. Thomas Jefferson, avoiding the carriage of state, is seen riding horseback to the White House. Andrew Jackson, teeming with restless energy and fiercely vigilant in his patriotism, rides with the graceful seat of a fine horseman. Lincoln, in his trying years of struggle for the Union, is seen in the saddle reviewing the national troops. And then, as we wonder whether the horseman had passed with these former generations, there comes in our own time the striking figure of Roosevelt, embodying all the outstanding qualities of the horseman, both in peace and in war. Of such men as these are the horsemen of our own history.

Fresh, indeed, are the startling events of the Great War of our own time. Here, too, in conquering the greatest spaces of the world-wide battle-ground, the horseman of today proved himself no less gallant and no less useful than the trooper of long ago.

The German Army, advancing through Belgium and northern France, sent far out in advance its thousands of cavalymen, who battled at cross-roads and in villages with the French and British cavalry. Conspicuous were the latter in their dash and true horsemanship. As the rear guard of their retreating army, these British cavalymen held back at times tenfold their number of Germans. Their army commander, Lord French, said of them: "The greatest threat of disaster with which we were faced in 1914 was staved off by the devoted bravery and endurance displayed by the Cavalry Corps under a commander, General Allenby, who handled them throughout with consummate skill."

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On the Russian front and in the Rumanian campaign the horsemen likewise led the advancing armies and contributed their share to the achievements of the contending forces.

In Palestine, under a commander of rare genius, the Australian and the New Zealand troopers (so strikingly like our own cavalymen), together with the English horsemen, dealt the stubborn Turk one brilliant blow after another. Across the desert waste of Sinai, through the rolling plains of Palestine, and on into the rocky hills of Judea, these modern Crusaders advanced, and the world was thrilled at Christmas time, 1917, by Allenby's historic capture of Jerusalem. Seven centuries before had the horsemen of Saladin overcome the Knights of Richard, but now the Holy City fell to the new horsemen out of the west.

It is a remarkable fact that in each period of civilization the best all-round horsemen have belonged to those nations which stood highest in the scale of culture, of broad experience, and of generosity. True, there were times when the ignorant and undeveloped tribes of Asia produced horsemen who actually defeated the more enlightened warriors of Europe. Likewise the American Indian, a brilliant rider, scored some victories over the white man. But in all these cases the better horseman always won in the long run. And in the World War the most brilliant feats of arms in cavalry combat were performed by the troopers of a most cultivated and enlightened people.

On the side of sports, too, the most brilliant and effective horsemen are found among the people where culture and character are superior. Thus, in horse-racing, polo, and on the hunting field, the nations have, in general, been successful in proportion to their enlightenment. In this peculiar, but significant, relation between character and true horsemanship, there is food for thought. Happily, we seem to be approaching a time when the horse will be less a luxury and more within the means of the greater number of our people. The coming of the automobile truck has already released large numbers of horses from dreary and killing work on the hard streets of our great cities. So, in time, it will be logical and in keeping with our increasing culture, our generous national spirit, and our love of nature, if we develop in our land in ever-increasing numbers that type of man who is called *the horseman*.



Cavalry Fight at the Village Volchkovtsy* August 21, 1914

BY

General N. N. GOLOVINE

(Translated by Colonel A. M. Nikolaieff)

ON THE European theater during the four years of World War there was only a single episode of charge in closed formation of two mounted cavalry masses. This was the fight between the 10th Russian Cavalry Division, under General Count Keller, and the 4th Austrian Cavalry Division, under General Zarembo.

Modern military science is busy with revaluation of all pre-war tactical doctrines. With especial persistency the prejudices which reigned in the domain of cavalry tactics are destroyed by this scientific study. But the revaluation cannot be considered as completed if it takes not into consideration a careful analysis of this episode, even though it stands alone. Such an analysis is our present concern.

In the first place, the reader should be advised that a method slightly different from the methods usually followed in historical studies will here be followed. In the phases of a cavalry fight based on the use of cold steel, the questions of psychology are of an exceptional, dominating importance. This unseen, psychologic aspect of the phases should be always kept in mind when a cavalry fight is being studied. This aspect, however, is often omitted, and the fact which becomes forgotten first of all is that every man who participated in the fight acted on the strength of the situation he *saw* and not of the one that existed in reality. Owing to the short duration of the phases of a cavalry fight, those taking part in it are not able to check up their impressions, not even in the degree the latter can be checked up in a rifle fight, which is comparatively of a very long duration. Moreover, the utmost strain of nerves in cavalry fights can cause even eye and ear hallucinations.

It is believed, therefore, that in order to understand correctly the nature of a cavalry fight, it is necessary to take the following course: To study separately the actions of each side as they *appeared* during the fight to those participating in it, and also to restore the pictures drawn by their imagination; then, after such study of each side is made, to draw conclusions with regard to the *realities* of the cavalry fight. The reader is invited to follow through this narrative, pursuing the same route.

In the present article is presented the picture of the fight as it appeared to the Russian side, while the following articles will have for their objects the

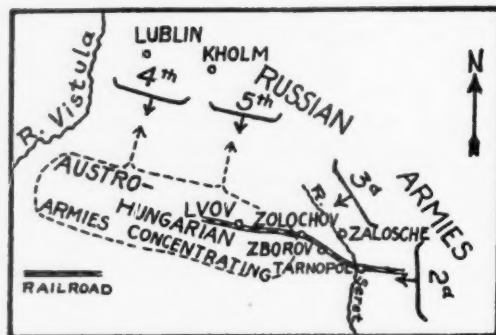
* The village Volchkovtsy is situated in Eastern Galicia, about 50 miles to the east of Lvov (Lemberg).

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description of the action as it appeared to the Austrian side, and the conclusions arrived at on the basis of the study of the cavalry fight at the village Volchkovtsy in its entirety.

Material for the present article was taken from letters of the Russians who participated in that fight and who were requested to give a description of their personal experiences. Of these descriptions two have chiefly been used: (1) the description by one of my best former pupils at the General Staff College, Colonel (then Captain) Slivinski; in the fight at Volchkovtsy he was General Count Keller's acting chief of staff, and (2) the letter of one of the best Russian cavalry leaders, General Barbovich, who in that fight was captain of the Inguermanland Hussars and in command of two squadrons of that regiment. In the fight at Volchkovtsy these squadrons played a decisive part.

I would like to remark that to no one of my correspondents at the time they wrote their descriptions were known the Austrian descriptions of the fight; therefore they describe what was taking place on the Austrian side as it then appeared to them.



SKETCH No. 1
Strategic Situation, August 20, 1914

At the beginning of the war the Russian cavalry was in advance of the armies. It was important for the Russian High Command to break through the curtain which covered the deployment of the Austro-Hungarian armies. This was of a special importance for the 3d and 8th Russian armies, which had for their task a quick advance in the direction of the city of Lvov (Lemberg) against the flank and rear of the main Austro-Hungarian forces, which, according to the presuppositions of the Russian General Staff, were to advance against the 4th and 5th Russian armies on the Lublin-Kholm line.

On the 20th of August the cavalry of the 3d Russian Army seized the

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bridges on the river Seret. The 9th and 10th* Cavalry Divisions were the cavalry of that army. The night of August 20-21 they were billeted, the first at the city of Zalosche, the second in the district to the south of that city.

On the 21st of August the task given to the two cavalry divisions was to continue energetically reconnoitering, the 9th in the direction of Zolochov, the 10th in the direction of Zborov; to the south the 12th Cavalry Division was reconnoitering.

The information at the disposal of the headquarters of the divisions gave only the outline of the curtain, drawn in front of the groups of the Austro-Hungarian forces. This curtain, formed by cavalry units, small *landsturm* detachments and frontier guard, was, under the pressure of our cavalry, falling back westward. The nearness of large enemy cavalry units could be presupposed, but their whereabouts had not been disclosed by our patrols.

The 10th Cavalry Division broke up its camp about 6 a. m. and marched in the direction of Zborov. It marched in one column, having sent forward as its vanguard the Orenbourgski Cossack Regiment, one battery, and the machine-guns. The patrols and two reconnoitering squadrons, one Hussar and one Lancer, were still further ahead. The division commander, General Count Keller, was at the head of the vanguard.

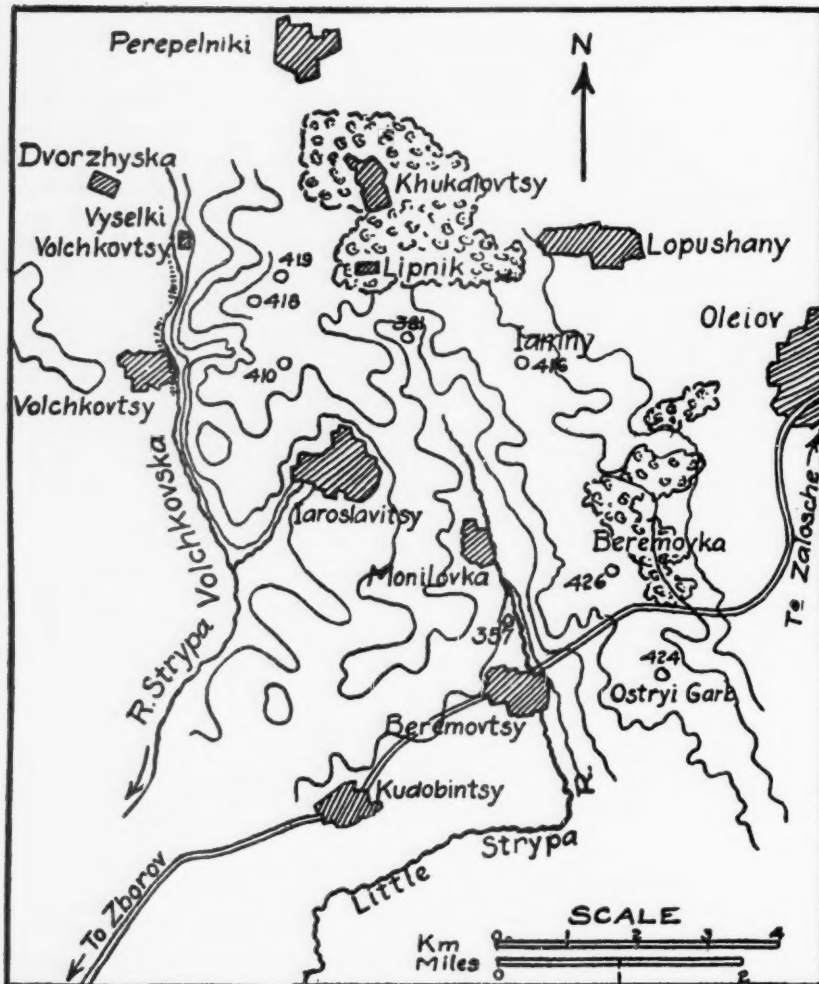
Shortly after 8 a. m. the leading detachment of the Cossack vanguard came up to the hill Ostryi Garb (see Sketch No. 2). At that time an officer from the reconnoitering squadron arrived with a report to the effect that half an hour before, about one mile to the north of the village Iaroslavitsy, large forces of enemy cavalry were noticed moving from Zolochov.

Supposing that this enemy cavalry was moving against our 9th Cavalry Division, marching a few miles to the north of the 10th Division, General Count Keller decided to change the direction of march of his division and, moving in a northwesterly direction, to try to outflank from the south the enemy cavalry.

The Orenbourgski Cossack Regiment moved in the new direction. The second battery of the 3d Don Cossack Horse Artillery group was called out from the main body of the division and the whole artillery (two batteries) took up a position in the neighborhood of the village Beremovtsy, near hill 426, ready to support at once the Cossacks' advance. In order to protect the whole maneuver from the left, the reconnoitering Hussar squadron was to remain out in the Zborov direction and to be reinforced by another Hussar

* The 10th Cavalry Division (four regiments of six squadrons each) was not complete, six of its squadrons having been sent away as divisional cavalry. The following squadrons were not with the division: two of the 10th Novgorodski Dragoons Regiment, one of the 10th Odesski Lancer Regiment, two of the 10th Ingbermanlandski Hussar Regiment, and one of the Orenbourgski Cossack Regiment. Thus the strength of the 10th Cavalry Division in the day of the fight was 18 squadrons, with 12 guns and a machine-gun detachment.

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SKETCH No. 2

squadron, taken for that purpose from the main body.*

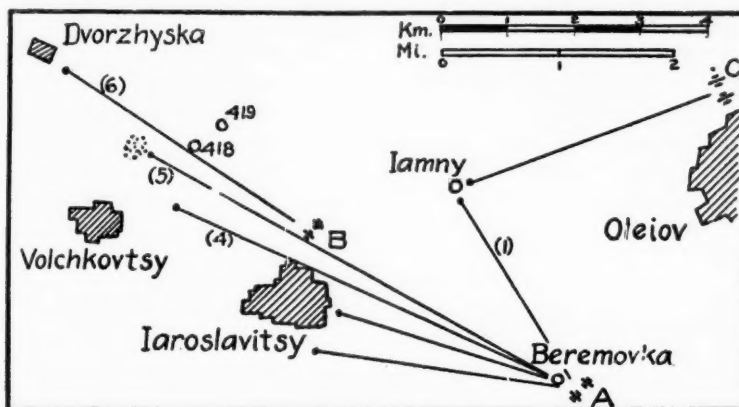
Having started their advance in the new direction, the Orenbourgski Cossacks almost immediately became engaged in a fight with the Austrian infantry. The latter advanced from the hill Iamny; a thin firing line was also moving from the valley of the Little Strypa River, where the village

* Later on part of this detachment was ordered to protect the horse batteries.

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Monilovka is situated. By rushes, taking cover and firing from behind the wheat-stacks, the Austrians were nearing the Cossacks, who had deployed the *lava*. The enemy rifle fire was getting stronger. Our machine-guns, on the right flank of the Cossacks, in the woods, also opened fire. A few shrapnel shells burst over their heads: they were fired by an enemy battery from a position located somewhere to the south of the village Iaroslavitsy. But at the same time shells could be seen bursting over the hill Iamny; they belonged to the horse batteries of the 9th Cavalry Division, firing at the Austrian infantry from the direction of the village Oleiov.

General Count Keller gave the following order: (a) the Orenbourgski Cossack Regiment to charge immediately against the advancing infantry, directing their main blow on the village Iaroslavitsy; (b) the 3d Don Cossack Horse Artillery batteries to support the attack of the Orenbourgski Cossacks; (c) the main body of the division to come up speedily to the front.



SKETCH No. 3

Horse Artillery Fire in Fight of August 21—Directions of Firing

- A. First position, horse artillery of 10th Cavalry Division.
- B. Second position of same.
- C. Horse artillery of the 9th Cavalry Division.
- (1) At enemy infantry, 8:30 a. m.
- (2) At enemy infantry retreating toward Iaroslavitsy (9 a. m.).
- (3) At dust to the south of Iaroslavitsy (9:15 a. m.).
- (4) At enemy batteries and cavalry groups (10 a. m.).
- (5) At enemy batteries going into position (11 a. m.).
- (6) At enemy cavalry groups, assembling at Dvorzhyska.

Our horse batteries (see Sketch No. 3), not waiting for the order, opened fire on the enemy infantry, advancing from the hill Iamny, but very soon the enemy's advance came to an end and the infantry started falling back

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in two directions—one part retreating toward the village Khukalovtsy, the other, much smaller, toward the village Iaroslavitsy. Then the batteries of the 10th Cavalry Division concentrated their fire on the enemy firing line, falling back on the village Iaroslavitsy and on the district to the south of that village, where clouds of dust which looked suspicious were seen all the time.

The lava of the Orenbourgski Cossacks moved forward—first at a trot, then faster—to charge the infantry, retreating on Iaroslavitsy. The Austrians made an attempt to stop that charge by rifle fire, but their firing soon became disorderly and, flocking into groups, they fled toward the village Iaroslavitsy. About twenty Cossacks fell, wounded or killed. Their horses, feeling free, were running in all directions; some of them continued galloping toward the village.

The division commander ordered his escort to round up the Austrians left in the rear of the lava which had swept forward. Some of these tried to fire at the Cossacks from behind. A few scores of prisoners were brought before the divisional staff. The latter, after a short examination of the prisoners, came to the conclusion that the prisoners belonged to the "Fusz-battalion" of the 4th Austrian Cavalry Division, which battalion was stationed in the village Iaroslavitsy and was to advance eastward; also that in the same district was located the whole cavalry division, which at the dawn of day had left, together with its Fusz-battalion, the city of Zolochov.*

The Orenbourgski Cossacks, having approached the village Iaroslavitsy, were met from its outskirt by a strong rifle fire; whereupon they dismounted and a fight began for the possession of the village. It was shortly before 10 a. m.

At that time information was received relative to the 9th Cavalry Division—that its advanced units had reached the wood to the east of the village Khukalovtsy. From behind the ridge, running in a southeasterly direction from that village and separating the village Iaroslavitsy from the village Volchkovtsy, the enemy artillery opened an energetic fire against our horse batteries.

In the same locality whence came the enemy firing now would appear and now disappear small, quickly moving columns, enveloped in clouds of dust; separate groups of horsemen would come up at short intervals on the horizon. There was no doubt that in that district was the Austrian cavalry division.

General Count Keller decided to attack the enemy cavalry immediately, not waiting for the 9th Cavalry Division. He at once sent a liaison officer to the chief of that division to inform the latter about his decision. It seemed that Count Keller was anxious lest the Austrian division might try to escape, avoiding an attack, in which event the Austrian curtain would fall back again and remain unbroken. For the attack General Count Keller had at

* We shall see in the next article that this information was not quite correct.

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his disposal only ten squadrons, viz: of the 10th Novgorodski Dragoon Regiment, four squadrons; of the 10th Odesski Lancer Regiment, four squadrons, and of the 10th Inguermanlandski Hussar Regiment, two squadrons.* Thus, forces smaller than a cavalry brigade were to attack an enemy who were presumably twice as strong.

"Had General Count Keller the right," writes his chief of staff, Colonel Slivinski, "to take the risk of a fight under such conditions?"

"To this question a negative answer would be given in most scientific studies. Nearly all superiors, finding themselves in an identical position, would prefer to avoid the fight until the reinforcements should arrive.

"But General Count Keller made a different decision . . . and it seems that to do that he had his reason.†

"This reason lay in the realm of psychology, based on the deeply rooted confidence of the leader in his troops and on the like faith of the troops in their leader."

A cavalry leader should be able to dare. Otherwise he is going to lose all opportunities for cavalry action. In that respect General Count Keller belonged to the very few natures that are marked by the finger of fate. And he dared.

Having made the decision to attack immediately, he ordered (a) the artillery to concentrate its fire in the direction of the village Volchkovtsy; (b) the commander of one of the divisional brigades, General Markoff, to lead the main body (10 squadrons) taking cover in the valleys, for the attack in the direction from which were heard the shots of the enemy batteries. Having given the order, Count Keller, at the head of his staff, and his escort rode in front of the division from hill to hill, so that he would be able to see the charge and would not at the same time lose sight of what was taking place with the Cossacks, who had started forcing their entrance in the village Iaroslavitsy. Still farther ahead were galloping patrols and artillery observers.

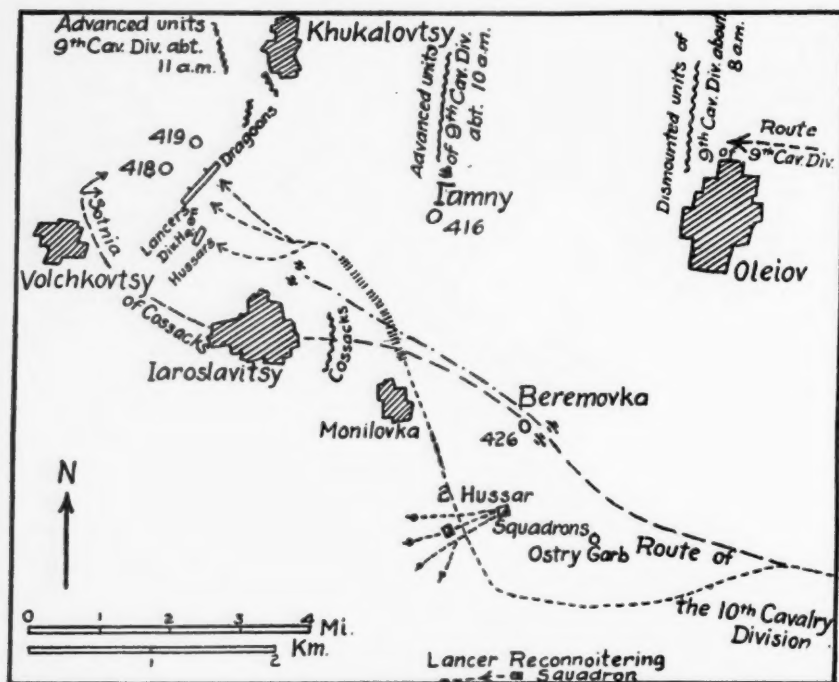
The terrain between the villages Iaroslavitsy, Volchkovtsy, and Khukalovtsy is hilly. The valleys with sloping sides make movements on horse-

* One troop of the Orenbourgski Cossacks was with Count Keller as his personal escort.

† From General Denikin's *The Russian Turmoil* it is learned that Count Keller was one out of two commanders who upon the outbreak of the revolution wired the Emperor, offering his troops for the suppression of the mutiny. A few months later he refused to make his army corps take the oath of allegiance to the revolutionary government, the basis for whose authority he would not accept. He was killed in Kiev in 1918 by Petlura's men. Before the World War Count Keller was well known in the Russian Cavalry, as one of the ablest cavalry generals.

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back easy in all directions, but at the same time can conceal in their folds large cavalry masses. The highest part of the terrain is in the locality marked by the elevations 418 and 419.



SKETCH No. 4

Deployment of the 10th Cavalry Division in the Flight of August 21, 1914

At a point about a quarter of a mile before reaching hill 418 the following picture unexpectedly unfolded itself before Count Keller: To the northwest, at a distance of about 1,000 steps away, two Austrian batteries were speedily going into position on the edge of a small wood. A little to the right from the batteries could be seen "a black and light-blue stripe, as though bordering the yellow background of the opposite side of the valley; this was the line of full-dress uniforms and helmets of the Austrian cavalry, standing in a deployed formation. . . . The ridge of the hill hid the lower part of the horsemen and their horses."* Judging by the length of the front, this cavalry force seemed to be six or seven squadrons strong.

* Description by Colonel Slivinski.

CAVALRY FIGHT AT THE VILLAGE OF VOLCHKOVTSY

Immediately dispatch riders were sent, carrying General Count Keller's orders to the Dragoons and Lancers to charge from the front and to the Hussars to move *en echelon* behind the left flank of the charging line. Simultaneously Count Keller ordered the buglers to sound the signal "*Pohod*" ("Get ready to charge").

At that moment the enemy artillery began firing, but in its turn was at once taken under fire by our horse artillery.

"The moment was awe-inspiring. The enemy were facing each other. . . . There was no way out. Something unusual, decisive, and frightful was to happen right away. . . . Impulse and dread filled one's heart at the same time. . . . Eyes, strained with attention, were fixed greedily, now upon the prettily lined up Austrian helmets, now on the grayish yellow lines of our regiments, coming up at a trot.

"It seemed that the dispatch riders, carrying orders of the division commander, rode slowly; . . . that the regimental buglers did not take up for a very long time the signal sounded by the buglers with the division commander. . . .

"But this only seemed. . . .

"An electric current ran down the long ribbon of the divisional column formed by troops; * the whole mass broke up; the regiments began to deploy to the front and, coming up at a gallop, to form a single line. . . .

"The divisional staff were sweeping past in a deployed formation—to the right the Dragoons and the Lancers, to the left the Hussars. General Count Keller repeated by voice his order to the Hussars to keep behind the line *en echelon* and to charge the enemy's flank." . . .

The above picturesque description of the beginning of the encounter is given by Colonel Slivinski, who observed it from the point where Count Keller was standing. From letters of other eyewitnesses who took part in the fight, it appears that our cavalry began to deploy upon hearing the signal "*Pohod*" and before the orders had reached the regiments.

"Our lines already had come up half the distance to the rising ground and were about 300 steps away from the summit (continues Colonel Slivinski) when the Austrian line, until that time immobile, started moving, and in a moment the black stripe of their deployed front, cut by the red line of the men's breeches and undulating with white plumes and light-blue pelisses, glittering with sabers and helmets, carefully drawn up and keeping close formation, appeared in perfect order and striking beauty on the ridge. . . .

"The Austrians were charging." . . .

Our regiments saw right before them an avalanche coming down upon

* Troops in deployed formation following each other, squadron after squadron and regiment after regiment, all in one long column.

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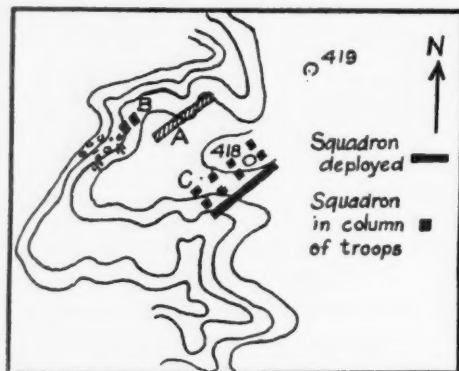
them. The cry, "Oura" ("Hurrah"), sounded along the whole front and all got mixed in a dull and lasting uproar.

The encounter broke up into three sections. Let us follow, together with Colonel Slivinski, what was taking place in the center:

"The first line of the Austrians was followed by the second, after which came the third; the two latter were in lines of 'columns by troops', each column one squadron strong.* A shapeless mass, like a swarm of bees or a stirred-up anthill, was buzzing and turning round on the same spot.

"How long the first encounter lasted it is impossible to say. Very soon this whole mass of horsemen began to waver, took the shape of an arch, curved toward our side, and started moving in our direction in zigzags—first slowly, afterwards quicker and quicker.

"Still a moment later the grayish-yellow uniforms became less numerous in the center; the Dragoons and the Lancers gave way and a squadron from the second Austrian line, formed in a 'troop column,' wedged itself into the interval thus opened. Past the divisional staff, to its right and left, single cavalymen and mixed groups, made up of Russians and Austrians, were galloping at full speed to the rear. All were shouting fiercely and on their faces was written the fright before death. . . .



SKETCH NO. 5

Battle Formation of the 4th Austro-Hungarian Cavalry Division in the Flight of August 21, According to Impressions of the Staff of the 10th Russian Cavalry Division

- A. The Austrian cavalry as it first appeared.
- B. Two Austrian squadrons which did not take part in the charge and moved back.
- C. The battle formation as it appeared.

* As the question, "How did the enemy appear to the Russian side," should be of much interest for us, on Sketch No. 5 is shown the *apparent* battle formation adopted by the Austrians, "awaiting" our charge, and in which they moved forward to attack us. This formation is drawn on the basis of what has been told by officers of the staff and according to the narrative of the late Count Keller himself, told by him to the author during the World War.

CAVALRY FIGHT AT THE VILLAGE OF VOLCHKOVTSY

"The divisional staff already was being engulfed by that mass. At the same time an Austrian squadron in good order was passing before our eyes, galloping in the direction of our rear. . . . I remember even now the measured swing and resounding strokes of the hundreds of hoofs, as if it took place yesterday and not eight years ago. . . .

"In this critical moment General Count Keller showed the greatest presence of mind. Without the slightest hesitation he commanded, in a dry and firm voice, 'Staff and escort, charge!' The chief of the escort, Lieutenant Penzin, drew his revolver, took aim, and fired near my ear. The commander of the Austrian squadron, galloping in front of it, fell, hit by the bullet, from his horse.

"The squadron did not withstand our charge. It veered to the left and cleared off the battlefield. It was followed by disorderly groups and single horsemen."

But this heroic episode was not the cause that decided the fate of the fight. The general defeat of the Austrians came as the result of the complete victory won at the same time by the Inguermanlandski Hussars on our left flank. The defeat suffered there by the Austrians reflected immediately on the center and subsequently on our right flank, and the catastrophe became a complete one for the whole 4th Austrian Division.

I am going to let General Barbovich himself tell about the charge of the two squadrons of the Inguermanlandski Hussars, which played so decisive a part in the issue of the cavalry fight. (See Sketch No. 6.)

"From one of General Count Keller's dispatch riders I received the order to keep *en echelon* behind the left flank of our battle line. The division started going at a trot into battle formation and I occupied a position *en echelon* behind the left flank of the battle line, having deployed the front of my squadrons. As yet we did not see the enemy cavalry. To the left we heard rifle and machine-gun firing (the Cossacks attacking the Austrian infantry); but soon we heard artillery firing on our own as well as on the enemy's side. Evidently the enemy guns opened fire not against our division, but against our batteries; but the battle formation continued moving forward at a trot without stopping, keeping the same good order as though out for a drill.

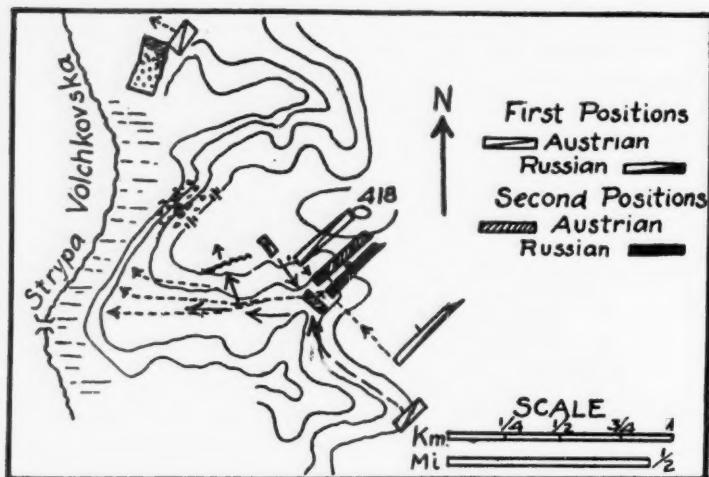
"Presently we began moving up a hill, and when we came up approximately to the middle of its height we suddenly saw a wonderful picture, the memory of which will never disappear.

"About 700 steps away the Austrian cavalry, in full-dress uniform and headgear, in a deployed line, was moving in excellent order to meet us. Like a fairy tale, it fixed my attention. It was moving not faster than at a trot. Signals were heard. Whether there were any commands given by Count Keller, I could not tell, my attention having been drawn completely by what I saw before my eyes. I can only say with certainty that neither we nor the enemy moved at full speed, not even at a gallop. Both sides were approaching each other

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at a trot, having their lines drawn well up and keeping good order, as though on a drill.

"It seemed to me that the Austrian line was much longer than ours and could swallow up the small number of squadrons of our division. I remember that I was somewhat puzzled by the firing which began when the divisions were near each other. Afterwards I learned that the Austrian officers and non-commissioned officers fired their revolvers. Furthermore, my attention was occupied by the thought that I must carry out in time the task incumbent upon my squadrons, kept back *en echelon*. Then, after the first lines had come face to face, I saw two Austrian squadrons *echeloned* behind their right, opposite me, change their front skillfully to the left and charge the flank of our first line. Having waited until these squadrons exposed their rear, I veered to the right with the two Hussar squadrons and charged the rear of the Austrian squadrons.



SKETCH No. 6

Fight on the Left Russian Flank, According to Impressions of the
Commander of the Two Hussar Squadrons

"The Hussars, having gained an advantage over the enemy, went at full speed to the charge. For one moment we were in the general row. The Austrian cavalry, in light blue, was intermingled with our Hussars, in olive drab, and it seemed that there were not fewer than five light-blue uniforms to each olive-drab Hussar.

"It all became a compact mass. There was much sabering and using the lance, and in a second I realized that the Austrians, using their sabers unskillfully, were beginning to avoid the Hussars, who, remembering the excellent drill they had received, delivered blows and thrusts with all their heart. I noticed that the Austrians did not

CAVALRY FIGHT AT THE VILLAGE OF VOLCHKOVTSY

attack, although they were much more numerous, and only covered themselves, turning their backs.

"In the beginning the whole mass, we and the Austrians, moved on a very limited space. The Austrians started running away; the Hussars followed them, striking as best they could. What was going on to my right with the Lancer and Dragoon regiments I did not see, my attention being fully occupied by what was taking place before my eyes. . . .

"I learned afterwards from Count Keller himself that when he saw that a whole cavalry division was going to charge, he ordered the buglers to sound the signals "To all" and "Speed up to the unit at the front," in order to call to the front the squadrons that were covering the batteries; but those squadrons did not hear the signals and did not take part in the attack.

"I also remember that, besides the artillery firing, an intense machine-gun firing struck me at the moment of the general encounter. We did not know where and whose machine-guns were firing so intensively. The bullets flew at a great height and it seemed that they did not inflict any losses; but, hearing the bullets buzzing, the Austrians became still more anxious to get out of the difficult position into which they had got. I saw how the men in light-blue uniforms were falling under the blows of sabers and lances, not only on the limited space where the hand-to-hand fighting had been going on, but that they scattered on a larger and larger area, and finally, as though taking a general direction, all began to gallop, running away from us. One of my squadrons, the second, although it had been intermingled with the Austrians, did not disperse and was still a compact mass; I could see every troop. At that time a dispatch rider arrived from the division commander carrying an order to attack the artillery. The order was received by me at the moment when the Hussars were pursuing the Austrian cavalry. Where the enemy batteries were I did not know, but, hearing the reports of their guns, I felt where they were. I succeeded in assembling the second squadron and in adding one troop of the first squadron. Leaving the remaining Hussars to pursue, I went with the assembled units in the direction of the artillery. On our way we took the deployed formation with intervals, which is prescribed by the field service regulations for attacks on artillery, and, having moved forward for about half a mile, reached a point from which I saw clearly the batteries. They kept on firing, but it was evident that this firing was their last agony. From that point we rode toward the batteries at a gallop.

"I saw that some guns were still firing. Artillerymen, having brought up horses and limbers, were busy at other guns. A few shots were fired at us at close range, and in the troop of the first squadron there were three Hussars literally torn to pieces. While we were coming up, the batteries stopped firing and the guns were abandoned; not a man was there. . . .

"During this attack two non-commissioned officers in my squadron were killed by the enemy artillerymen, who fired their revolvers from the wood. I think that medals pinned on the breasts of those non-

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commissioned officers were the cause of their death; evidently they were taken by the artillerymen, firing from close range, for officers."

Now let us see what was taking place on the Russian right flank. It has not been possible to obtain a full description of the encounter of the 10th Novgorodski Dragoon Regiment from anybody who took part in it. However, the following is established with certainty:

(1) The right flank of the Novgorodski Dragoons got under enemy machine-gun fire, directed from hill 419.

(2) On the other side, in the rear of the Austrian left flank, on the edge of the wood to the west of the village Khukalovtsy, appeared the advance units of the 9th Cavalry Division with machine-guns, which opened fire at long range against the Austrian rear.

(3) The complete defeat of the right flank of the Austrians, spreading later to the center, spread also to the Austrian left flank; the latter turned round and moved away to the northwest.

In such manner was ended the cavalry fight at the village Volchkovtsy. It is interesting to note here a detail: its end coincided with the full eclipse of the sun.

"The field on which the fight had taken place presented an original picture. The sun, hidden behind a yellow shroud, was casting a dim light; columns of dust that still filled the air, interwoven with yellow rays of the sun, moved about like gloomy shadows over the field. . . . The yellow carpet of wheat, recently cut, was dotted with red and light-blue spots, which were the killed and wounded Austrians. . . . Among them could be seen grayish-yellow spots, which were the killed and wounded Russians; the latter spots were much the fewer. Horses without horsemen, wild with fright, were galloping in all directions."

Part of the Russian squadrons on tired, foaming horses were gathered together around their commanders. Another part were still galloping in a shapeless mass, pursuing the fleeing Austrians. The pursuit was going on only as far as the river Strypa Volchkovska. The horses were so exhausted by the day's march, especially by movements made from Ostryi Garb without roads and at a gallop, that it could not be continued farther.

The Austrian cavalry, saving itself from the pursuit, galloped in complete disorder. The part of it which reached the river Strypa to the south of the village Vyselki Volchkovtsy got into the worst position, the valley of the river there being marshy.

"When the running mass began to come down to the valley, it was charged by a *sotnia* (squadron) of the Orenbourgski Cossack Regiment under the command of Captain Polzoff, who had seized the bridge across the river and was hurrying up to the battlefield.

CAVALRY FIGHT AT THE VILLAGE OF VOLCHKOVTSY

"It turned out later on that after the Orenbourgski Cossack Regiment had taken possession of the village Iaroslavitsy, Captain Polozoff, who was in command of the right flank *sotnia* of the regiment, hearing the firing to the northeast of the village, decided on his own initiative to go where the division was still fighting, and moved forward in the direction of the river valley. The *sotnia* was coming up to the battlefield at the very moment when the Austrians had turned back and began their flight.*

"Cut off from the bridge, the Austrians turned in all directions. . . . Now they suffered severely. . . . Those who succeeded in escaping tried to ford the river, either on horseback or on foot. The caissons also rushed into the river, between the wood and the bridge; they stuck in the marsh and were left there, to become part of the victors' trophies. Many corpses lay at the bridge itself, occupied by the Cossacks. Every Austrian who reached the bridge was felled by saber, killed by lance, or shot by bullet."†

Further pursuit was carried out by the fire of the 3d Don Cossack horse-artillery group. It dispersed the enemy cavalry when the latter made an effort to assemble near the village Dvorzhyska and compelled the enemy to move away hastily to the north.

The total losses of the 10th Russian Cavalry Division, killed and wounded, in the fight of the 21st of August were about 150.

We were not able to find out how the losses were distributed among the regiments, nor how many were due to firearms and how many to cold steel. However, such figures would be of much importance, serving as data for evaluation of the various phases of the fight, especially the cavalry encounter.

Taking into consideration (1) that the Orenbourgski Cossacks suffered losses from fire during their attack on the infantry; (2) that the right flank of the Novgorodski Dragoons was under machine-gun fire; and (3) that there were losses, although very small, from the artillery fire, we can conclude that the number of killed and wounded by cold steel is, at any rate, not smaller than one hundred. But the latter losses in their turn should be divided into two unequal parts:

(a) One, the larger, made up of the losses suffered by the side which turns its back and no longer attacks, where every fighter thinks only of his own defense and quicker escape. On the basis of the battles of ancient times, it can be assumed that this part of the losses embraces not less than seven-eighths of the total losses from cold steel. Such losses were suffered by a part of our Lancer and Dragoon squadrons.

* According to the statements of the Orenbourgski Cossacks, part of that *sotnia* participated in the Hussars' charge on the Austrian batteries, having come out in the rear of the latter.

† Description by Colonel Slivinski.

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(b) Another, the smaller part of the losses, from cold steel, which falls to the victor during the encounter itself and during the pursuit. How small these losses are can be seen best from the answer given by General Barbovich. He writes as follows:

"I cannot state the exact number of Hussars killed and wounded, but I remember that in the first and second squadrons (which participated in the charge) there were no losses except seven men who fell from the artillery and revolver fire. There were, I am sure of it, no men killed by cold steel; there were, however, men slightly wounded by it."

To this cardinal question of the old "theory of the cavalry shock" we will come back, after having presented in the next article the fight as it appeared to the Austrian side.

The trophies taken by the 10th Cavalry Division at the village of Volchkovtsy were the following: About 200 prisoners, about 350 horses, 8 guns with caissons, machine-guns, box with the files of the 4th Austrian Cavalry Division Headquarters, and many articles of military equipment.

DO YOU QUALIFY?

You should have pride in your position, in your uniform, in your service, and in your country. That is not false pride. It is just and legitimate, but do not let that pride extend to yourself unless by your character and your accomplishments it is justified. If you do not remember another word I have said today, please remember this: It is up to you and your brother officers to make the Army of the United States. The President cannot do it; the Secretary of War cannot do it. They are transitory and are merely temporary administrative officers. But if you as an individual impress on the citizens of your country that you are mentally, physically, and morally qualified to serve your country in the military service, the citizen will be your friend and he will willingly lend his support to the maintenance of an army sufficient for the nation's requirements.—*From the Address of the Secretary of War delivered at the Graduation Exercises of the United States Military Academy, June 13, 1922.*



THE CHIEF OF CAVALRY WINNING THE CUP IN THE CHARGER COMPETITION OF THE HORSE
SHOW IN WASHINGTON, OCTOBER 27, 1922



CAPTAIN HERBERT E. WATKINS ON "NORFOLK STAR"

Winner of the Broadmoor Remount Endurance Ride, 1922

The Broadmoor Remount Endurance Ride, Colorado Springs, Colo., August, 1922

BY

Captain HERBERT E. WATKINS, 13th Cavalry

THIS endurance test is conducted annually under the same conditions as govern the Eastern ride, except that the weight required to be carried is reduced to 200 pounds—155 pounds live weight and 45 pounds dead weight. The breeding of the horses entered is not required to be known. The starting and finishing point are the same each day—the flagpole at the Broadmoor Hotel. Each contestant is required to care for his own mount during the entire ride and is not allowed to accept help from any person except the judges.

The terrain at Colorado Springs is, I believe, much more suitable for such a ride than that of previous Eastern contests. The roads which we followed were all dirt or gravel and there were no paved roads to travel over and very few to cross.

The arrangements for conducting this ride were the best that could possibly be made and the officials were tireless in their efforts to be of every assistance to the riders. The route each day was carefully marked with arrows, each mile was numbered, and no contestant lost his way during the ride. My recollections of this ride will always be marked by the cheerfulness and good sportsmanship of all the riders, the tireless efficiency of the officials, and the squareness and knowledge of requirements and conditions displayed by the judges.

My mount in this ride was the thoroughbred, *Norfolk Star*, by *Tim Payne* out of *Cheridah*. He is a horse of a type I have never heard approved for such a ride, but I believe possesses all the essentials of a horse required to go a long distance in fast time. He is 7 years old, weighed at the start 990 pounds; height, 16 hands one inch; heart girth, 72 inches; loin girth, 73 inches; cannon bone below knee, 8 inches; below hock, 8½ inches. He is long and rangy, but with a short back and ribs well sprung, and is sound. I weighed in at 156 pounds the day of the test; so *Norfolk Star* carried only the dead weight required, 45 pounds.

THE FIRST DAY, AUGUST 1

Start at 6:30 a. m. Route through town of Colorado Springs, on Denver Road, to Palmer Lake, into Perry Park, and return to Broadmoor, 60 miles. Finish at 3:29 p. m., one minute less than the minimum time. *Norfolk*

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Star was in almost too good condition this morning and I was unable to keep him at the walk at all during the first hour. At the end of the first hour I picked up Captain Lattimore, on *Jerry*, and, our horses being gaited very much the same, we continued to ride together throughout the race. The roads were excellent, with many opportunities to water, and we were preceded by a light shower in the afternoon; so *Star* finished the first day in excellent condition, with good appetite and in normal condition.

SECOND DAY, AUGUST 2

Start, 6:30 a. m. Route, Pueblo Road, on the plains, finishing at noon three miles east of Buttes, and return to Broadmoor. Finish at 3:33 p. m. Day was warmer than previous one and the road was gravel for about one-half its length. On the return *Norfolk Star* seemed to realize that the stables were ahead of him and I had difficulty throughout the 30 miles in keeping him at a pace slow enough so that we should not finish ahead of the minimum time. This afternoon I made the mistake of allowing *Star* to drink his fill of water about three miles from the finish. This caused him to have a second sweat about an hour after the finish, and I had to walk him around slowly for almost an hour to overcome the sweat and danger of a chill afterward; otherwise his condition at the end of day was normal.

THIRD DAY, AUGUST 3

Start, 6:30 a. m. Route, 30 miles through Black Forests, northeast of Colorado Springs, and return. Change of altitude from 6,000 feet at Colorado Springs to over 9,000 feet at noon stop. This route was a great test of the endurance of the horses. We climbed hill after hill and had to pick our way over hills where the roads were badly torn up by road construction. The day was hot and Captain Lattimore and I decided that we must slow our pace considerably in order to finish in good condition. The judges evidently were of the same mind, for they stopped all riders for two rest periods, the first ten minutes and the second 20 minutes, this time not to count in the time charged against us. This was rather hard on Captain Lattimore and myself, as we were placing considerable reliance on the ability of our horses to travel faster than the other contestants and we were able to take frequent rests and keep within the time limit, while the others had to travel quite steadily to keep within the maximum time. These rests, however, enabled us to come into the noon stop in very good condition, and we returned to the Broadmoor at our normal rate of $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles per hour and finished the day at 4:30 p. m., *Norfolk Star* in good condition.

FOURTH DAY, AUGUST 4

Start, 6:30 a. m. Route, Pueblo Road, 30 miles and return. This morning I started out by myself and did not see another horse until very

THE BROADMOOR REMOUNT ENDURANCE RIDE

close to the noon stop. *Norfolk Star* did not travel as well alone, and he stopped at noon more tired than usual and with very little interest in his grain. I took him back at a slower gate, keeping about even with the other contestants and riding very carefully, so that he was in better shape at night. Finish, 3:44 p. m.

LAST DAY, AUGUST 5

Start, 6:45 a. m. Route, Farmers' Highway, 30 miles and return. *Norfolk Star* seemed much more rested this morning than the previous morning, and the forenoon passed quickly. In the afternoon we had our only thrilling experience during the ride. About 2 o'clock we were breezing along very easily, with our minds at rest, when the wind began to blow. Clouds of dust flew across the road, and just as we were at the top of a long, steep hill the hailstones arrived and our troubles commenced. The horses did not enjoy the bombardment and danced from one side of the road to the other. The road had suddenly become very slippery. I wanted to dismount and did not dare; so we slipped and slid the length of the hill, with hailstones beating a lively tattoo, expecting every minute to go down and then come up with a lame horse. We finally made the level again without accident and slogged along with dripping clothes and equipment, for we had been too busy to think of slickers. The following rain merely added to our weight. Myself and equipment weighed in at 209 pounds that evening. We finished at 5:05 p. m., very wet and miserable.

FINAL JUDGING, SUNDAY, AUGUST 6

Norfolk Star this morning seemed surprised that we did not proceed to the flagpole at the usual time, and that I should devote so much time to massage and grooming, and by the time that the judges were ready for us he was feeling as well as he did on the first day, and the greatest difficulty I had during the judging was to make him perform quietly. In the final weighing he tipped the scales at 950 pounds, a loss of forty pounds. In every other respect he was very nearly normal. He finished the 300 miles in 47 hours and 37 minutes, three minutes slower than the fastest time of the Eastern contest last year and one hour and 27 minutes faster than the time made by *Crabbet*, the winner of that ride.

The judges awarded places as follows:

Place.	Name.	Time.	Points for time.	Points for condition.	Total.
1	<i>Norfolk Star</i>	47 hrs. 37 min.	29 8/15	53 2/3	83 3/15
2	<i>Rabbit</i>	50 hrs. 58 min.	16 2/15	56	72 2/15
3	<i>Fox</i>	51 hrs. 56 min.	12 4/15	44 1/3	56 9/15
4	<i>Jerry</i>	47 hrs. 23 min.	30 7/15	25	55 7/15
5	<i>Maltese Cat</i>	49 hrs. 45 min.	21	25	46
6	<i>Rumford</i>	52 hrs. 3 min.	11 12/15	25	36 12/15

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The prizes offered for this contest were, for first: A cup, to remain permanently in the possession of the winner, \$600.00, the Arabian Horse Club medal and blue ribbon; second prize, \$400.00, red ribbon; third prize, \$300.00, yellow ribbon; fourth prize, \$200.00, white ribbon; fifth prize, \$150.00, gray ribbon; sixth prize, \$100.00, black and white ribbon.

Of the twelve horses that entered the race, there were eight that finished. The second day the two horses entered by Mr. Allyn S. Perkins were withdrawn, *Dublin John, Jr.*, at noon, on account of lameness, and *The Imp* at night, on account of excessive fatigue. On the third day *St. Michael* was withdrawn in the morning, on account of excessive fatigue, and *Mormon* was withdrawn at night, on account of lameness caused by interfering behind. Of the eight horses who finished, two were not placed; *Park* and *Bay Wolf* were lame when judged Sunday morning.

CONCLUSIONS FROM THE RACE

It is impossible to select a perfect horse or a type of horse and say that that horse is the one most suited for endurance, but there are certain features which every horse which is expected to go a long distance in a short time should have, viz:

1. The horse must travel absolutely true, not only in normal condition, but also when he is fatigued.
2. He must have weight-carrying ability. By this I mean a short back and well-sprung ribs.
3. He must be not only apparently, but absolutely, sound. To require a horse with incipient splints or spavins or feet not in the best of condition to travel a long, hard route is not only cruel to the horse, but makes unnecessary work for the rider, because the horse will not finish.
4. The horse must have courage and the firmly expressed desire to go ahead. A horse which must be driven tires both himself and the rider unnecessarily.
5. He must trot close to the ground and rapidly. A daisy-cutting horse requires only a part of the effort that a horse with high action takes.

COMMENTS BY MAJOR LEONARD, U. S. M. C.

Member Remount Board, One of the Judges of the Colorado Test and Three Times Judge of the Eastern Endurance Test

The foregoing article of Captain Watkins is not only exceedingly interesting and very instructive, but it is of special value as containing the experiences and observations of an active contestant in a difficult and useful sporting event. Although the horses participating in the Western Endurance Ride carried 25 pounds less than those which took part in the Eastern competition,

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they had the serious handicap of competing at altitudes varying from 6,000 to 7,500 feet. The horses which finished these rides, East or West, have thereby demonstrated that they are of superior fiber; their riders evince the possession of those qualities inhering in the best type of American soldier and sportsman.

The conclusions deduced by Captain Watkins are in the main pre-eminently sound. It is axiomatic that a horse which is a likely prospect for honors in this test must be of suitable conformation to carry weight. One which does not go straight is seriously handicapped for any work. Excess of motion, whether lateral or vertical, excludes him from consideration as a prospect to compete over this route and should be regarded by prospective contestants as a wholly insuperable objection, whatever his other virtues.

One of Captain Watkins' deductions does not seem to be quite so well established. Whereas I would never select a horse to start in this test which was unsound, any more than I would breed an unsound sire or dam, yet experience forces me to admit that animals having bone spavins of long standing and non-articular splints, as well as those which are a bit windy, have gone the distance successfully.

Courage is a primal prerequisite and it is invariably an accompaniment of blood. Any horse which must be driven will wear out both himself and his rider, and the cold-blooded ones begin to quit midway of the long route.



War Claims

BY

Major E. P. PIERSON, Cavalry, Chief Foreign Claims Section, Office of the Assistant Secretary of War

THE Cavalry Service has always been noted for the versatility of its personnel to apply themselves diligently to any task placed before them, be that directing artillery, digging a trench alongside of the infantry, or riding the horse in a charge. In fact, we pride ourselves that we can do anything anybody else can do, *and then some*. Therefore it is not amiss to call attention to the fact that war requires personnel to perform all manner of duties. The World War illustrated roundly what a cavalryman can do in addition to his other duties. It therefore behooves us to take a *look-see*, so that we will not be unprepared to acquit ourselves *comme propre*, if it should fall to our lot in or after the next war to settle claims.

Perhaps the least generally known feature of war-making is the settlement of claims for damages arising from necessary as well as unnecessary depredations by troops. The principle of "equal benefits, equal obligations" for citizens appears to be generally recognized by civilized nations. Consequently legal provisions are usually found for the purpose of distributing somewhat the localized burdens of destruction and damages incident to the operation of troops in the field. This principle had been almost lost sight of in the United States before the war, but our entry *over there* on equal terms with our Allies made it necessary that our forces should conduct themselves toward the local inhabitants on similar terms. Our Commander-in-Chief soon recognized this, and on his request our Congress passed the act, approved April 18, 1918, giving indemnity for certain damages caused by American forces abroad, and among other things provided "that claims under this statute shall not be approved unless they would be payable according to law or practice governing the military forces of the country in which they occur."

The United States Army had had no practical experience in billeting troops on the inhabitants of towns and villages in its previous operations. It was therefore necessary to draw up entirely new regulations to meet the new conditions. In fact, a new organization, known as the Renting, Requisition, and Claims Service, was instituted to take care of this intimate relation with the local inhabitants. As indicated by its name, this service was charged with all matters respecting renting, requisitions, billeting, and claims, including the interpretation of the local law on the subject.

There is another prolific source of claims arising out of and incident to the cessation of hostilities. I refer to claims for damages or losses to contractors and manufacturers as a result of cancellation of war contracts. They are per-

WAR CLAIMS

haps not as pitiful as the first-mentioned war damages, but they are no less justifiable. In modern warfare every source of production is made subservient to the national needs. Generally speaking, the man best fitted for active combat is required to contribute his energy—his very life-blood, if need be—behind a gun, while a captain of industry, or, if you prefer, capitalist, is required to divert his money and factories to the production of war supplies at minimum, or at least Government-dictated, prices. The sudden cessation of such production places the manufacturer at a very great disadvantage; sometimes faced with the necessity to reconstruct and restore his factory to peace-time activities; sometimes with an oversupply of raw materials obtained at inflated war prices, making them too expensive for peace requirements without a considerable loss; sometimes, as in France, to pay out dismissal indemnities to his workmen who must be discharged. Evidently, it would be unjust to allow this loss, which was incurred for the benefit of the whole nation, to remain on the shoulders of one man or group of men. On the other hand, in the haste and tumult of war and in the phenomenal increase in the responsibilities of inexperienced men in the public service, many of the contracts were prepared without a provision for cancellation. To have required full execution of each contract would have placed the Government at a disadvantage in having to take delivery of war supplies no longer needed. It is reasonable to expect, therefore, that there should be discovered a middle ground in each case involving the minimum loss to each party to the contract.

Probably the great majority of contractors for supplying our troops were in the United States, but a very considerable number were in foreign countries, both allied and neutral, more than 3,000 miles away. Upon the signing of the Armistice of November 11, 1918, all energies of the United States were, so to speak, *clashed* into reverse gear at top speed to bring back our troops from across the ocean. Prompt adjustment of contracts, claims, and damages was conceived to be a matter of prime importance in order to prevent their swelling and mushrooming, due to the populace—then friendly—becoming piqued through excessive delays. For this purpose the Congress passed the law, known almost universally as "the Dent Act," of March 2, 1919, placing in the Secretary of War, through such agency as he may designate or establish, the power to make equitable and fair adjustments of agreements or arrangements entered into during the war period. Under this authority the Secretary of War designated the already existing War Department Claims Board to adjust matters presented by American contractors. He created the United States Liquidation Commission—War Department—to adjust matters presented by foreign governments and their nationals arising out of arrangements originally made on foreign soil. In addition, he created the Special Representative of the Secretary of War to adjust matters, principally in the United States, growing out of the furnishing of supplies and services to foreign governments by the

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War Department and American contractors under United States Government control.

It is with the last two agencies that the Foreign Claims Section has been most intimately concerned. During active operations of these two civilian agencies, the Foreign Claims Section acted as liaison with the military services at Washington; first, compiling the data of claims already existing; second, to act as "home base" for finished records, and, lastly, to succeed to all the powers formerly held by both these agencies on any unfinished claims, or re-examination of settlements made. The Assistant Secretary of War is at present the direct authority under which the Foreign Claims Section operates. In addition to claims proper, this section supervises and records all transactions of the War Department which affect the accounts with foreign governments. Therefore all bills and claims of both foreign governments and their nationals received by any branch of the War Department have been transmitted to that section for necessary attention.

As an example of the volume of international business still being transacted four years after the war, this section transmitted up till January 1, 1922, bills against foreign governments amounting to nearly \$24,000,000. During the same period it recorded collections of almost \$15,000,000 for supplies sold for cash and interest on notes accepted by the War Department for surplus supplies sold on credit to foreign countries. During a period of six months ending January 1, 1922, there was handled 660 individual claims. Of these about 60 per cent were settled and 40 per cent are still open for one reason or another. Of those settled about 10 per cent were totally disallowed, while on the others a considerable saving, sometimes as high as 60 per cent, was made, due to the advantageous rate of exchange at time of payment. It should be noted that the claims are paid in the coin in which stated; therefore it is necessary to expend only the number of dollars in any one case which will purchase the coin in question. The 660 applications represented total claims as follows: dollars, 244,169.50; francs, 1,793,084.40; guilders, 2,292.92; marks, 206,396.80; piastres, 44,137.00; pounds sterling, 21,585.7.1, and liras, 104,587.10. Included in the above are 391 so-called *vie chère* claims, 259 of which were passed for settlement. These claims arise from an agreement with the French Government to pay to French employees of the A. E. F. such rates of pay and indemnities allowed for *vie chère* (high cost of living) and dismissal indemnities as might be allowed French Government employees for like services. Fifteen of the claims included above are damage and personal injury claims, so-called R. R. and C. claims. The balance are for procurements of supplies and services by the A. E. F. in Europe before and after the Armistice.

Besides the consideration and settlement of individual claims since the active work of the Liquidation Commission ceased, there have been made several important bulk settlements, more or less under the direct supervision of this section:

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- a. General settlement with Great Britain on November 23, 1920, involving—
 British claims against the United States..... £4,221,220.4.2
 American claims against Great Britain..... 1,274,709.1.6
- b. General settlement with Luxembourg on April 25, 1921, involving—
 Luxembourg claims against the United States..... Francs 3,330,910.13
 Settled for 2,518,381.00

c. Settlement with the Commonwealth of Australia on February 15, 1921, involving a series of disputes under a contract for Australian jam. The records indicated that 36,441,138 pounds of jam had been delivered, and that all payments, including cost of jam, freight and insurance, and other agreed amounts, aggregated \$4,670,074.72. A further payment by the War Department of £2,791.2.11 definitely and finally concludes all payments due, or to become due, under the contract.

d. General settlement with France on June 29, 1921, involving certain accounts of the Navy also:

French claims against the United States.....	Francs 1,368,104,376.02
American claims against France.....	\$223,014,570.94

These two accounts were set off at the rate of exchange of 6.1345963640558 francs to one dollar.

Under the Provisions of a contract dated December 1, 1919, sometimes called the R. R. and C. contract, France assumed the payment to its own citizens of all claims arising against the United States under the provisions of the act approved April 18, 1918. The consideration given to France for the assumption of these claims was an immediate credit of 12,000,000.00 francs, with a proviso that if on December 31, 1923, France could show that she had expended more than that amount, the United States will pay the excess, not, however, exceeding an additional 6,000,000.00 francs. Under the terms of this agreement our records are left in Paris, available to the French Government until the expiration of the contract. The records are in charge of United States officers, who correspond direct with the Foreign Claims Section in Washington on matters requiring further action by the War Department. After December 31, 1923, the records will be returned to the United States for permanent file.

A report covering the detailed activities on claims and billeting matters acted upon by the Renting, Requisition, and Claims Service (R. R. and C.) during the war and up to June 30, 1920, has been compiled by the Chief Requisition Officer at Paris, Colonel J. J. Mayes, J. A. G. D. This report contains such a volume of information of general interest to the Army that it is hoped it may soon be printed for distribution as a public document.

The Cavalry in the Battle of Vittorio Veneto

October 24 to November 4, 1918

(Map at end of article)

FOREWORD

GENERAL BARBARICH'S account of the operations of the Italian Cavalry Corps in the closing campaign of the war is a valuable contribution to our cavalry studies. Before reading it, however, it should be profitable to understand the situation of the two armies entire, the objectives of the attack, and the composition of the forces, particularly the Italian cavalry.

At the opening of the final offensive the Italian and Austrian armies were facing each other on a 200-mile front, from the Swiss frontier to the sea. The opposing lines lay mostly in the Alps, except the short section of about 30 miles along the Piave River, from its mouth to the Montello. The Italian strength was 41 divisions in the front line and 20 divisions in reserve, organized into nine armies and a Cavalry Corps. This included three British, two French, and one Czechoslovak infantry divisions and one American infantry regiment, the 332d. The Austrians held the line with 63½ divisions, of which 10½ divisions were in reserve. Their force was organized into two army groups, the Trentino, and the Piave, consisting of the 5th, 6th, 10th, and 11th Austrian Armies and the Belluno group. In the sector chosen for the main attack, extending from the crossing of the Piave by the Treviso-Oderzo Railway to Mt. Grappa and the Brenta River (about 40 miles), the Austrians had 33½ divisions (10½ of which were in reserve) in well-prepared positions of successive lines of intrenchments. The Italian mass of attack was 22 front-line divisions organized into five armies, with one army and the Cavalry Corps in reserve. The Cavalry Corps was made up of four divisions, with a regiment of *porté* artillery and certain auxiliaries as corps troops. The composition of the divisions was quite similar—two brigades of two regiments each, a regiment consisting of five line squadrons and a machine-gun squadron. Each division was supported by a group of horse batteries and had as auxiliary troops a pontoon, a mine, a signal, a munition, a medical, and a supply section. In addition, the First Division had attached three battalions of Bersaglieri on bicycles and a squadron of machine-gun armored motor cars; the second, a group of artillery *porté*; and the fourth, the same supporting troops as the first, with a group of artillery *porté* and a company of machine-guns on motorcycles added.

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The opposing armies had been facing each other in practically the same positions since July, when the last Austrian offensive had been stopped. The intervening time had been used by the Italians to reorganize the troops, build up an ample reserve of ammunition, and reconstitute the Cavalry Corps. The Italian offensive had been carefully planned and the troops were ready by the middle of September, but the definite date and sector of attack were not decided on until late in September. The attack was finally set for the 16th of October, but a rise of the Piave forced a further delay of eight days.

The aim of the Italian offensive was to split the two Austrian Army groups at their juncture, in the vicinity of Vittorio-Veneto,* and to cut their lateral communications near Belluno. This being successfully accomplished, the Piave group would be forced to fight alone on the Venetian plain. The organized system of defense having been broken through by the 8th and 10th Armies by the 29th, the way was now open for the Cavalry Corps, which had been concentrated before the attack in the vicinity of Treviso, to attempt its mission, which was, first, to cover the advance of the following infantry, seizing the bridges over the successive rivers as far east as the Isonzo; and by operations on the left flank and to the front close the lines of retreat of the defeated forces. A glance at the map will show that the rail and wagon road systems of outlet from the plain converge to the north on Gemona at the mouth of the pass, where the Tagliamento emerges from the Alps, and to the east on Gorizia, with only one other wagon road into the valley of the Isonzo at Caporetto coming from Cividale. A further study of the map will show that the country over which the cavalry operated is crossed by the Livenza and the Tagliamento rivers, with widely separated bridges and fordable at few places. In addition, there is a perfect network of smaller streams descending from the Alps across the line of march and these supplemented by numberless irrigating canals. All these streams were in flood or near flood at the time of the operations and formed serious natural obstacles, furnishing ideal defensive positions for the Austrian rear-guard detachments. In spite of all difficulties, the Italian cavalry performed its mission most effectively, demonstrating in the best manner both the strategic and tactical use of mounted forces and the combined use of cavalry troops with machine-transported artillery, infantry, and machine-guns. The operations furnish fine tactical examples of the use of the artillery and machine-gun organizations as supporting troops of both mounted and dismounted cavalry engagements.

The Cavalry Corps operated as a corps directly under G. H. Q., with the exception of the First Division for a few days at the start. This is in accord with American cavalry traditions. There was, however, a small amount of additional cavalry with the armies attacking in the mountains. The 21st Light Cavalry, with the 4th Army, crossed Mt. Grappa at night, and, pro-

* Vittorio, in the State of Venetia (Veneto).

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ceeding toward Belluno in pursuit, charged and scattered a Bosnian regiment on the way. The 14th Light Cavalry preceded the advance of the First Army and were the first troops to reach the much-desired Trent.

The A. E. F. Cavalry Board visited the scene of these operations in March and April, 1919, and were shown over the ground by cavalry and general staff officers, participants in the campaign. Later, all the cavalry divisions were visited in garrison. Their showing was most impressive. Mounted generally on small, hardy horses, the best of which came from Sardinia, well equipped and armed, with horse artillery than which there is none better, they looked effective. The officers were some of the best in the Italian Army, and the men a sturdy, dependable lot, all of high *esprit*, with a firm conviction of the worth of their arm, as demonstrated repeatedly in the war. One was impressed with the mobility of all parts of the divisional organization. Machine-gun units, artillery, all transport and auxiliaries were organized, equipped, and trained to move with fast-going cavalry. The fire power of the squadrons of the line was below that of American cavalry, as the Italian carbine is not comparable to the rifle carried by our trooper, nor is the trooper so well trained for fighting on foot. This deficiency in fire power is in part compensated for by added machine-guns in the divisional organization and by attaching infantry mounted on bicycles and carried in trucks, armored motor cars, and artillery *porté*.

It is to be regretted that this campaign furnishes no example of the combined use of cavalry and air service. The increased development of air service since the war in range and fire power warrants the cavalry student in applying its possible use to this example. An aggressive air force would have been of inestimable value to the cavalry in deep penetration for information and in assisting in overcoming resistance by fire with bombs and machine-guns.

The Italian cavalry, by their brilliant part in routing the Austrian forces and bringing to a successful conclusion the war on the Italian front, fully demonstrated the wisdom of the high command in preserving the cavalry organization throughout the war. Advancing from 125 to 175 miles in six days in the face of strong opposition and over difficult terrain, capturing many prisoners and guns (the First Division alone captured 10,000 men), in addition to inflicting heavy casualties on the enemy, the Italian cavalry lived up to the best traditions of the cavalry service.

REPORT COMPILED BY GENERAL BARBARICH, OF THE ITALIAN ARMY; FURNISHED BY THE MILITARY ATTACHE IN ROME

The Italian cavalry had taken part in the general advance during the first operations of the war. When this advance was checked by the main

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forces of the enemy, intrenched in formidable positions along the Isonzo River, it was necessary to commence a vigorous attack on the enemy's defenses. The cavalry divisions passed to the rear; they were then dismounted and served in the line as infantry, and many of their officers became aviators or officers in new organizations, such as machine-gun battalions, new artillery, and infantry.

In August, 1916, after the Austrian line had been broken at the bridge-head at Gorizia, Italian mounted squadrons took part in a short but brilliant scene on that much-contended battlefield. Later on, in the autumn of 1917, when there was a general withdrawal of the army to new positions on the Piave, the cavalry divisions, which had been rapidly brought forward, took part in brilliant and heroic rear-guard actions, and whole cavalry units sacrificed themselves in those difficult days. But it was especially during the decisive Battle of Vittorio Veneto, which brought about the breaking of the central lines of the enemy's front, that the Italian cavalry got the much-hoped-for and long-awaited chance to act in accordance with its classical traditions.

Decision to strike at a vital point of the enemy lines:

It will be remembered that the decision of the Italian General Headquarters to attempt to break the Austrian lines near Vittorio was arrived at only a short time before the battle actually took place. Preparations had been made for some time to attack on the Plateau of Asiago (northwest of Bassano) but the Italian General Headquarters later took advantage of the opportunity to strike a decisive blow in the region of the Piave River, by which the Austrian armies around Trent could be separated from the forces on the Piave. Two Austrian armies were deployed between Mount Grappa and the sea. The northernmost army, which was the Sixth, was supplied from its extreme left flank, which, of course, was a dangerous arrangement. This line of supplies passed through the towns of Vittorio, Conegliano, and Sacile. If Vittorio were taken by the Italians, the Sixth Austrian Army would have its supplies cut off. The Italian Headquarters decided to break the enemy's line on the Piave front, namely, between the 5th and 6th Austrian armies.

Success would have to be the result of surprise and rapidity of action, to a great extent. In view of these facts, the action was specially suitable to cavalry, although it must be stated that the rough ground made cavalry maneuvering extremely difficult. The weather during the preliminary stages was favorable to maneuvering, because airplane observation by the enemy was impossible on account of rain. However, great difficulties were encountered on account of the swelling of mountain streams. The Italian cavalry, consisting of four divisions, was kept as a maneuvering reserve behind the fifteen Italian infantry divisions and the Czechoslovak division.

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The cavalry possessed unity of command; battle commences October 24, 1918:

The cavalry was organized as a corps, under His Royal Highness the Count of Turin, and received its orders directly from General Headquarters. The Battle of Vittorio Veneto began on the 24th of October, when the 4th Italian Army attacked along the Grappa front. On the 25th of October the current in the Piave River was not as violent as it had been during the few preceding days, and a bridge was thrown across opposite Valdobbiadene in front of the 12th Army. Eight bridges were thrown across the Piave in front of the 8th Army. The passing of the Piave was contested obstinately along the whole front by the Austrians, but the Italians were able to progress, and early in the morning of the 29th the 8th Corps succeeded in getting over the river and capturing Susegana and Conegliano.

The 1st Division of Cavalry was then sent forward between the 8th and 10th armies, and had assigned to it as its objective that part of the Livenza which is north of Sacile and beyond to the Tagliamento.

First Cavalry Division is launched toward Vittorio:

On the night of October 29 a general advance on all fronts of the 8th and 9th armies took place. The First Cavalry Division had forded the Piave and reached Cimadolmo; thence it advanced in a northerly direction to reach the Vittorio-Sacile line, the bulk of the division moving on Vittorio. This movement was made in order to take immediate advantage of Italian successes in the direction most dangerous to the enemy—i. e., Vittorio. This town was at the junction between the Austrian Army of the Piave and that of the Trentino. Sacile also was important, because it was the joining point of the 5th and 6th Austrian Armies, which formed part of their army of the Piave. On the evening of the 29th the 1st Cavalry Division had reached the line of the Monticano River and was succeeding in breaking up the resistance it encountered there.

Cavalry Corps ordered to cut off the enemy at the Tagliamento:

The Italian General Headquarters ordered the remainder of the Cavalry Corps (2d, 3d, and 4th divisions) to cross the Piave and to advance to the crossings of the Tagliamento River between Pinzano and the sea, and thus cut off the retreating Austrian columns and prevent the destruction of the bridges. Pursuant to this order, His Royal Highness the Count of Turin, at 5:00 p. m. of the 29th, directed that the 4th Division should cross the Piave during the night at Pallazzon bridge and Bridge H, 500 meters below the Ponte della Priula and head for the Cimadolmo-Borgomalanotte line. The 2d Division was to move rapidly toward the bridge at Folina, south of Cimadolmo, and the 3d Division to Pallazzon and await orders.

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General situation October 30, the seventh day of battle:

Defeat of the enemy was obvious since the 28th of October; decisive on the 29th; precipitous on the 30th. Under the irresistible pressure of the three combined armies of maneuver—i. e., the Italian 12th, 8th, and 10th armies—the front, which the enemy had hastily patched up along rear positions, was again broken in several points. General Headquarters decided that the moment had arrived to advance those troops which were fighting along the lower courses of the Piave—i. e., the 3d Army, under the orders of His Royal Highness the Duke of Aosta. This was the general situation during the time that the 1st Cavalry Division was moving forward with its first brigade headed toward Vittorio, the second toward Sacile, attempting to pass the Livenza at its source.

First and second brigades of First Cavalry Division march on Vittorio and Sacile respectively:

The first brigade was preceded by a fast-moving column which had been made up by orders from the headquarters of the 8th Army. This column consisted of the regiment of Florence lancers, Bersaglieri (light infantry) on bicycles, and a company of machine-guns mounted on motors. This advance proceeded through Conegliano, Colle Umberto and Vittorio, which latter place it reached on the night of the 29th, capturing a few hundred prisoners.

The stubborn resistance shown by the enemy against our advance and his free use of machine-guns induced headquarters of the 5th Army to send toward the narrows of Fadalto, at 7:00 p. m., a column of the 1st Cavalry Division, along with the fast-moving troops of the 8th Army. These forces were to go around the narrows of Fadalto, if necessary taking the road which goes from Vittorio northward along the Consiglio plain and descends to Farra d'Alpago, in case the enemy showed signs of putting up a strong resistance. Therefore the 1st cavalry brigade marched in two columns, one to the east and the other to the west of a line through Conegliano and Vittorio.

The Rome Cavalry Regiment, at 4:00 p. m., was stopped at Revine by machine-gun fire from the edge of the village and had to dismount several of its squadrons to break up the resistance. At the same time the Monferrato Regiment of the same brigade, which was marching toward the east of Vittorio, sent forward some of its fast-moving elements to capture a wagon train of the enemy which was retreating and to intercept the road between Cordignano and Cappella Maggiore. In these places strong resistance was put up by the enemy and a battery of our horse artillery had to come into action. The action continued all night. The Austrians attempted a counter-attack, which was carried out energetically, but failed; the enemy also lost heavily and left 300 prisoners in our hands. In the meantime, toward evening, some parts

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of the 2d brigade had become seriously involved in an action which was taking place around the Sacile station.

Cavalry Corps crosses Piave; is given important objectives:

The 4th Cavalry Division, which had been ordered on the previous evening to cross to the left bank of the river, found itself during the night with three regiments still on the right bank, because Bridge H broke down. It was not until 6 o'clock that the crossing of the Piave could be continued, and this by using also the Pallazzon bridge.

The Count of Turin in the meantime received instructions from General Headquarters which required him to get his forces to the Tagliamento River from the sea to Pinzano and operate especially to the north of the Udine-Sacile Railroad. He therefore ordered as follows:

The 4th Division will continue to cross the Piave during the night; the 2d and 3d Divisions will cross the river on the morning of the 30th, at Pallazzon bridge and Bridge H, respectively.

Objectives:

- (a) To assure free passage over the Livenza; to press hard toward Brugnera;
The 3d Division to form a front along the line Polcenigo-Sacile (exclusive);
The 4th Division to take up the front Sacile (inclusive)-Portobuffol  (exclusive);
The 2d Division to take up the line of Portobuffol  (inclusive)-Motta (inclusive).
- (b) To keep contact with the main body of the enemy's columns.
- (c) To reach the bridges over the Tagliamento River and keep them as follows before the enemy arrives:
The 3d Division to take up the line Pinzano-Ponte Bonsicco (inclusive);
The 4th Division: Ponte Bonsicco (exclusive)-Ponte della Delizia;
The 2d Division: Ponte della Delizia (exclusive)-Ponte Latisana (inclusive).
- (d) If impracticable to cross the Livenza, then to bear down upon the flank of the enemy as his columns are retiring from the Piave to the Livenza, damaging them as much as possible.
- (e) In case the bridges across the Tagliamento are destroyed when the cavalry arrives, then to ford the river, sending across to the left bank enough troops in good condition to keep contact with the main force of the enemy.
- (f) The 3d brigade, 2d Division, to remain in reserve.

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Positions of Cavalry Corps at 7:00 p. m., October 30:

The 2d Division: Cimadolmo;
The 4th Division: Vazzola-Codogne;
The 3d Division: Mareno.

1st Cavalry Division seizes crossing over the Livenza:

On October 31 our armies—*i. e.*, the 6th, 4th, 12th, 8th, and 10th—made a general advance from the Asiago heights to the sea. Early in the morning the 1st Cavalry Division, with the 1st brigade, overcame hostile resistance at Serravalle, while the 2d brigade fought along the Livenza in an effort to cross it north of Sacile. At 6:30 some detachments of the 2d brigade, which had overcome hostile resistance at Caneva pushed on toward Fiaschetti, but were stopped by a large force of machine-gun units. Our troops engaged the enemy in a frontal attack, at the same time endeavoring to outflank him on the left. A little later the dragoons, lancers, and Bersaglieri made a great dash, yelling "Viva Savoia!" and captured many prisoners and machine-guns. Some machine-guns which had escaped took up a position on Hill 180, covering the Fiaschetti road with enfilading fire. These, however, were soon neutralized by the fire of the horse battery.

This lightning attack went through the defenders and was able to prevent the destruction of the bridge at Fiaschetti. The Austrians put up a sturdy resistance, but were forced to give way before the onslaught of our cavalry. They fled in disorder when they were brilliantly charged in their positions on the left of the Livenza by the Genoa Cavalry Regiment. The enemy was then followed up by the fire of the second horse battery.

Cavalry Corps fights its way across the Livenza and presses enemy:

Simultaneously the three divisions of the Cavalry Corps were advancing on their objectives. At about 6:30 p. m. the 3d Division occupied Polcenigo after bitter fighting, in which it was efficiently aided by the horse battery. The division pushed forward patrols toward the Tagliamento River. The 4th Division occupied Sacile at about 11:30 a. m., after heavy losses, and deployed from Sacile to Brugnera.

The bridges across the Livenza, with the exception of the bridge at Fiaschetti, which had been seized by the 1st Division and used by the 3d Division, were all destroyed. Thus the 4th and 2d Cavalry Divisions met a system of hostile machine-gun positions on the banks of the river. The enemy's machine-gunners were all assault personnel and determined to resist until the main body had made its withdrawal. The crossing of the river, nevertheless, was started with small forces and at 7:30 o'clock the situation of the corps was as follows:

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The 3d Division was crossing the bridge at Fiaschetti;
The 4th Division lay between Sacile and Brugnera;
The 2d Division, with the 3d brigade in reserve, was moving along
the line from Portobuffolé to beyond the Livenza.

The Count of Turin moved with his headquarters to Sacile, and on the morning of the 1st of November went to visit his divisions in order to make an estimate of the situation. The 4th Cavalry Division, which during the night had met considerable resistance along the Livenza, had been able to push forward small detachments across the river by means of the debris of the Brugnera bridge. These detachments ascertained that the enemy was retreating rapidly, but they could not pursue him on account of the small numbers which had crossed the river. After a bridge was thrown across, the 7th brigade started to cross the river. Simultaneously the Bersaglieri battalion of the 8th brigade forced itself over to the left bank of the Livenza near Cavolano, compelling the enemy to retreat rapidly on Pordenone. The enemy, which was being harrassed by this column of quick-marching troops, after a stiff fire action, abandoned Pordenone precipitously and retired in disorder to behind the Meduna. The 8th brigade, following the tracks of the 7th, had likewise effected the crossing of the Livenza and moved on through Fontana Fredda and Roveredo to Cordenons, which it reached late at night. The 2d Cavalry Division (4th brigade) sent quick-marching detachments beyond the Livenza from Portobuffolé to prepare bridges to permit the advance of the main body of the army. Meanwhile the third brigade of the 2d Division was held in reserve.

Third Cavalry Division meets hostile cavalry resistance between Sacile and the Cellina:

The 3d Cavalry Division, on the morning of the same day, became seriously engaged in a hard fight along a line east of Aviano - San Leonardo - San Foca - San Quirino. It was well supported by 105mm. batteries. The division was fighting face to face with detachments of the 6th Austrian Cavalry, who had dismounted and were supported by a dense line of machine-guns. The first group of the Savoy Cavalry Regiment attempted a surprise attack mounted and suffered heavy losses. A squadron was considerably cut up, and four armored cars, knocked out by projectiles which perforated the armor, were left immobilized on the spot. A group of horse batteries in the meantime prepared a new attack to overcome the hostile resistance and to open up a passage to Spilimbergo. This attack was brilliantly conducted and forced the enemy to withdraw in disorder beyond the Cellina, where he had prepared new defenses.

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Cavalry assigned fresh objective—the Isonzo:

The withdrawal of the enemy along the whole front induced Italian General Headquarters to start a rapid movement forward of the whole army with a view to "reaching the enemy's origin of communications and strangling him there." The Cavalry Corps was given instructions to anticipate his arrival at the bridges over the Isonzo, while the 1st Cavalry Division was directed to hasten as quickly as possible to Stazione per la Carnia, taking advantage of the routes which led from the Maniago-Pinzano front to the upper courses of the Tagliamento, in order to intercept the enemy's communications, which centered in the Valle del Ferro. The division was also directed to send detachments to the intersection of roads at Tarvis (beyond the Italian border). Upon receipt of these orders the division was put under the direct orders of the Cavalry Corps.

By November 2, from the Stelvio * to the sea the Italian army was overpowering the last obstinate resistance which the enemy afforded. The 7th and the 1st armies, after brilliant actions, advanced on Bolzano and Trent in order to inclose the enemy in a circle of fire in the Trentino district.

First Cavalry Division commences wide flank march into foothills:

Headquarters of the 1st Cavalry Division, in compliance with orders received from General Headquarters, subsequently worked out in detail by the Count of Turin, issued an operations order with a view to cutting hostile communications which led to the Ferro Canal and also with a view to reaching the line Tolmezzo - Stazione per la Carnia as soon as possible. This was to be done by means of a combined action of de Ambrosi's and Castaldi's columns, which had instructions to cross the Carnic Alpine foothills and proceed along the Tagliamento to Tolmezzo in order to overcome, especially to encircle, any resistance which the enemy might oppose in the gorges of Pinzano or farther to the north. Therefore the first brigade was directed to reach Aviano this day on its march toward Travesio and Stazione per la Carnia. The 2d brigade was transferred to the region just southwest of Aviano, as a division reserve.

De Ambrosi's column consisted of a battalion of Bersaglieri on bicycles, reinforced by the second company of machine-guns on motor-cycles, and the eighth squadron of machine-guns mounted on armored cars. This column pushed forward toward Meduno, and on the way overcame a slight resistance and occupied Maniago. Detachments of scouts from this column reached Travesio in the night and then pushed toward Stazione per la Carnia and Tarvis.

Castaldi's detachment consisted of two squadrons of the Genoa Cavalry Regiment and the machine-gun squadron. This column was detached from the

* Stelvio Pass in the Alps; the end of the Italian line on the Swiss frontier.

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second brigade and began its movement on Maniago, later to climb over the crests of the Carnic Alpine foothills, thence to Tramonti di Sopra, and finally to come down into the valley of the Tagliamento a little to the east of Ampezzo.

Cavalry Corps is assigned its lines of pursuit:

At the same time the Count of Turin, on receipt of instructions to anticipate the enemy at the bridges across the Isonzo, ordered:

- (a) The Third Cavalry Division to proceed toward Udine and Cividale in order to intercept the roads which lead up the valley of the Natisone and to reconnoiter the right bank of the Isonzo between Tolmino (Tolmein) and Plezzo;
- (b) The Fourth Division was directed to advance toward Gorizia by Pozzuolo and Cormons and occupy the bridges across the Isonzo from Salcano to Pateano, and to scout along the valley of the Vipacco;
- (c) The Second Cavalry Division to proceed via Palmanova and Gradisca to Monfalcone and to occupy the bridges from Pateano to the sea.

The Cavalry reaches the Tagliamento on tenth day of battle; makes big captures:

The Third Cavalry Division on the morning of November 2 passed the hostile defenses on the line of San Leonardo-San Foca-San Quirino and faced the enemy, who had deployed on the left of the Cellina. The division was preparing to overcome this new resistance in order to move toward its objectives, the bridges of Pinzano and Bonsicco. The division rushed through the enemy's defenses, passed around the defenses on the Cosa and, deploying all its strength, captured Spilimbergo, taking many prisoners and a supply train, munitions, and cannon.

The 12th Saluzzo Regiment of cavalry in the actions about Spilimbergo pounced down on the flanks of hostile columns in retreat and dispersed them, inflicting great losses and taking many prisoners, pieces of artillery, and machine-guns. The regiment suffered only small losses and proceeded with the rest of the brigade to Pinzano, which it reached that evening. In the neighborhood of the Bonsicco bridge the regiment of Montebello lancers attacked some hostile detachments which were offering a resistance along the right bank of the river. The lancers dismounted and with the support of a horse battery forced the enemy to surrender.

The Fourth Division, after overcoming a strong resistance at dawn, entered Cordenons with the eighth brigade. They were enthusiastically received by the populace and captured many prisoners, at the same time freeing many Italian soldiers who were held there as prisoners. In the meantime the seventh brigade advanced energetically toward its objectives, reaching S. Giorgio at

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4:00 o'clock in the afternoon. Here the brigade was stopped because it found numerous hostile machine-guns in position along the line Provesano-Cosa River-S. Giorgio. At 6:00 o'clock, due to the efficient help of the seventh horse battery and the third section of machine-guns mounted on armored cars, the hostile resistance was overcome; nevertheless it was impossible to prevent the enemy from burning the bridge at Bonsicco.

On account of darkness, the fording of the Tagliamento was put off until dawn of the third, but this was preceded by reconnaissance in order to determine the best point to effect a crossing. The third group of Bersaglieri of this division, mounted on bicycles, in the meantime had passed beyond the Meduna, occupying Zoppola after a short but lively fight. In reporting the action, headquarters of this group stated that the bridge of Delizia had been burned and said that the line through Zoppola was occupied by the enemy.

At the same time some fast-moving elements of the 2d Division, after passing the Meduna, proceeded toward Latisana. At 7:00 p. m. the lines held by the different divisions were as follows:

- 1st Division: Maniago-Cavasso-Trevesio;
- 3d Division: Pinzano-Spilimbergo-Bonsicco;
- 4th Division: San Giorgio-Ponta della Delizia;
- 2d Division: One brigade at Gruaro, another along the line Sesto-Gruaro-Portogruaro.

First Division meets heavy opposition in the foothills on left flank:

On November 3 the 1st Cavalry Division pushed forward energetically toward its objectives. De Ambrosi's column moved toward Pinzano from Travesio because it had to turn out of the way on account of insuperable obstacles afforded by the Cosa torrent. The column thence moved toward the north. However, it was stopped at Pinzano by heavy machine-gun fire from positions on the heights of Flagonia and Forgaria. The Bersaglieri closed in for an attack, but it was found that the enemy had a whole effective division deployed on dominating ground. The command of the column therefore decided to put off the attack, in order that it could better its position during the night by occupying points of tactical importance.

Headquarters of the first brigade, 1st Division, upon learning of the stubborn resistance which the enemy was opposing to Ambrosi's column, immediately sent a horse battery to reinforce him. At the same time an echelon of the Rome Cavalry Regiment was sent to Ambrosi's assistance and the whole brigade hastened its march in order to join de Ambrosi that evening.

The second brigade, 1st Division, in the meantime occupied Lestana in the afternoon, while Castaldi's column continued toward its objectives and reached Tramonti di Sopra.

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First Division plans further flanking maneuver:

After consideration of the situation of the Flagonia-Forcaria front, Headquarters of the 1st Division decided to start immediately an enveloping movement to the west of the above-mentioned hostile positions with a view to getting a position at Stazione per la Carnia. To accomplish this the following instructions were given:

- (a) De Ambrosi's column to move on toward Stazione per la Carnia as soon as it had overcome the defense which was being put up at Flagonia. In this march the column should move along the right bank of the Tagliamento via Cavazzo Lake;
- (b) A battalion of Bersaglieri on bicycles was to be sent during the night to Clanzetto, to push forward as soon as possible to Tolmezzo, following the S. Francesco-Pozzis road; then to go on to Stazione per la Carnia;
- (c) A regiment of the first cavalry brigade was to support the Bersaglieri bicycle battalion, following along the same road;
- (d) The other regiment of the first brigade and the first horse battery should, on the other hand, support de Ambrosi's column;
- (e) The second cavalry brigade, with the second horse battery, to act as reserve.

Third Division enters Udine:

The 3d Cavalry Division forded the Tagliamento north of S. Odorico early in the morning of the 3d and, after capturing hostile detachments on the right bank of the river, made a surprise attack on the enemy's lines on the left bank, which were held by the 44th Austrian Division with a double line of machine-guns and twenty batteries. This dashing action of our cavalry opened up a breach through which the infantry was enabled to fall upon the hostile artillery and compel the surrender of the enemy.

A group of squadrons of the Savoy Regiment of the cavalry under the command of Colonel Marchino, which was acting as advance guard for the 3d Division, had the honor to gallop into Udine and liberate the martyred city, which had for several months been awaiting the return of its children. At 1:30 the city was restored to its motherland amid the general enthusiasm of the citizens.

Fourth and Second Divisions make important captures on the lower Tagliamento:

The 4th Cavalry Division started to cross the Tagliamento at dawn, using the fords at S. Odorico and Gradisca. Its objective was the bridges of Delizia which were held by the Austrians. Colonel Vorchelli's regiment at 6:30 started the movement, and although it became the target for lively hostile

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machine-gun and artillery fire, nevertheless it succeeded in reaching the right bank under the heights of S. Odorico, capturing 500 prisoners and two batteries. A little later the seventh brigade and the third Bersaglieri group of bicyclists, who were following, reached the left bank, while the group of field pieces mounted on motor cars took up a position on the right bank opposite S. Odorico. After fording the stream the division pushed forward to the bridges of Delizia and cut around the hostile division, which surrendered at nightfall. The enemy's troops were disarmed, while his artillery was put out of commission.

The 2d Division, after conquering Gruaro and Cordovado and taking 1,600 prisoners, pushed forward and reached the Tagliamento. The third cavalry brigade, which had been held in reserve, received orders from the Court of Turin to put itself at the disposal of the 2d Division with a view to starting a drive on Palmanova and Gradisca.

The situation at 7:00 p. m. of the 3d was as follows:

- 1st Division: Tramonti di Sopra-Clanzetto-Flagonia-Forgaria;
- 3d Division: Udine, left bank of the Tagliamento to the north of S. Odorico;
- 4th Division: Left of the Tagliamento to the south of S. Odorico;
- 2d Division: Third brigade on the left bank of the Tagliamento; fourth brigade waiting on the Tagliamento between Morsano and Latisana.

Brilliant operations of First Division on extreme flank: Cuts off three enemy divisions:

On the morning of November 4 the Cavalry Corps was energetically pursuing along its whole front.

De Ambrosi's column of the 1st Division, after passing the hostile positions at Flagonia and Forgoria, and after thoroughly cleaning the enemy out of the surrounding country, advanced by forced marches to Stazione per la Carnia, which it reached at 2:00 p. m. In the neighborhood of this place it cut through a hostile column in retreat at Resiutta and captured many prisoners, among whom were an army corps commander and the commander of the 34th Austrian Division, with his staff.

The machine-guns mounted on armored cars and the machine-guns on motor-cycles continued the pursuit, opening up a road through an indescribable confusion of wagons, animals, and hostile troops. The squadron of armored cars with machine-guns, after passing Resiutta, shot up and stopped a train; then drove forward toward Chiusaforte, which it reached before 3:00 p. m. In the meantime one of its most advanced elements reached Pontebba. Thus all roads by which large hostile units could retreat were closed along the left bank of the Tagliamento, in the Gemona district.

At the same time the Monferrato Cavalry Regiment of the first brigade of the 1st Division, which had been sent to support de Ambrosi's column, advanced

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from Flagonia and left a detachment consisting of the fifth squadron and the machine-gun squadron at Ponto di Cornino to protect its right flank and to ford the Tagliamento, after which it was to go up the left bank thereof. This detachment was successful in taking the Braulins bridge, where it surprised a hostile platoon which was in the act of setting off mines which had been prepared there. Later, this detachment learned of a wagon train which was moving on the Maiano-Osoppo road and decided to take it. This wagon train, which was subjected to the raffales of machine-gun fire from the machine-gun squadron, which had taken up a good position, had to halt. It was then charged by the fifth squadron, which came down on its flank and put the enemy to flight. However, our detachments were surprised by violent machine-gun firing which came from an escort of the wagon train. This surprise forced our machine-gun squadron to take shelter behind the fifth squadron, which was fighting on foot. Luckily, however, at this moment five machine-gun sections of the regimental machine-gun detachment of the Monferrato cavalry arrived on the scene. They had come to the rescue, having heard the firing. Up to this time they had been moving with the main body of the army, along the right bank of the Tagliamento.

A little later the commander of the detachment learned that the enemy was trying to get around his right flank in order to cut off the way to the bridge at Cornino. In order to prevent this, a small column was sent forward, which formed a little bridge-head, which was used to protect the retreat of the machine-gun sections. Thus the enemy, who had put up a strong fight, was obliged to give up his plan of cutting around the flank and to retire in disorder, on account of the losses which he had suffered.

While the action described above was holding the enemy's attention toward the west, toward the north the 34th Austrian Division was being broken up by the action of Italian machine-guns on armored cars and Bersaglieri on bicycles, which actions took place at Stazione per la Carnia and in the neighborhood of Chiusaforte. The advance of the first cavalry brigade, 1st Division, proceeded, and before 3:00 p. m. four squadrons of the Monferrato Regiment, with the light battery, reached Tolmezzo. The Rome Cavalry Regiment, after experiencing considerable trouble on the road, had followed the Bersaglieri battalion, which had been sent during the previous night to Clanzetto, and later arrived at Tolmezzo. About the same time the 1st Division assembled at Tolmezzo with Castaldi's column. The latter had gone over the ridge of the Carnic Alpine foothills, performing a very tiresome and difficult march over vile roads, and had descended into the valley of the Tagliamento a little to the east of Ampezzo. Thence it headed for Ceno di Tolmezzo, which it occupied at about 3:00 o'clock. The 1st Division thus finished its brilliant operations, which blocked off the 41st, 51st, and 12th Cavalry Divisions of the Austrian army between Venzona and Gemona. The enemy left 90 cannon, 5,000 rifles, about 1,000 animals, and a large quantity of every kind of war material in the hands of the

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1st Division. Meantime the same division had, from the 29th of October to the 4th of November, captured two generals and over 10,000 men who formed part of the 34th Austrian Division.

Third Division reaches the Isonzo:

The main body of the 3d Division moved out from the S. Odorico-Udine district through Cividale and S. Pietro and reached Rebio, near Caporetto, before 3:00 o'clock on the 4th, capturing considerable material and prisoners.

Fourth Division has hard fighting between the Tagliamento and the Isonzo:

The 4th Division commander was suspicious of the actions of the Austrian officers who had surrendered themselves the night before and who had not been totally disarmed. He therefore left the eighth brigade as guard and, with the seventh brigade, preceded by the eighth battalion of Bersaglieri on bicycles, and all the regimental machine-gun sections, pressed on toward Gorizia, following the Pozzuolo-Manzano-Cormons road. The march went rapidly until the Galleriano cemetery was reached, where the column was stopped by a strong hostile detachment, which was deployed and supported by artillery and machine-guns. The Bersaglieri machine-guns attacked with resolution and obliged the enemy to surrender, and 985 soldiers, 18 officers, 20 machine-guns and 7 cannon were captured.

Continuing the march to Flumignano, the column came across some detachments who were huddled in houses and were resisting capture. The eighth horse battery came up and fired with a range of zero marked on their sights, but the enemy came out and attacked the battery. However, he was driven back after the drivers were called up to assist in the fight. In this fight about 1,000 prisoners were taken. At 3:00 o'clock detachments of the division were at Cormons, Manzano, and Buttrio.

Second Division makes good progress across difficult river country:

The third brigade of the 2d Division, which was moving toward Palmanova, was stopped by a strong opposition at Morsano (on the Tagliamento), but was able to overcome it, thanks to the valor of the Victor Emmanuel Regiment of lancers, which lost considerably. At 3:00 o'clock the brigade entered Montegliano, while fast-moving elements passed beyond Palmanova and reached Joanniz.

The fourth brigade, which had crossed the Tagliamento during the morning, at Latisana, went on to Cervignano. When it was a little east of Palazzolo della Stella it found that the bridge had been destroyed, and a strong resistance of the enemy's rear guard was encountered. The brigade had to cross the Corno torrent farther north. The Mantua Regiment of lancers of the fourth brigade brilliantly charged the hostile rear guard in the neighborhood of Palazzolo della Stella on several occasions, capturing 1,000 prisoners and dis-

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persing a wagon train after making a fine flank movement. The Aosta Regiment of lancers captured two enemy columns near Pocenia.

At the same time a fast-moving column, which preceded the fourth brigade and which was composed of two squadrons of the Royal Piedmont Cavalry Regiment, one company of Bersaglieri on bicycles, and a squadron of machine-guns on armored cars, before 3:00 p. m. entered Cervignano in triumph, after having overcome the enemy in strength at S. Giorgio di Nogaro by means of a dashing operation which gained many prisoners and all kinds of material.

Termination of hostilities; the splendid cavalry success:

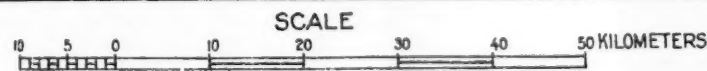
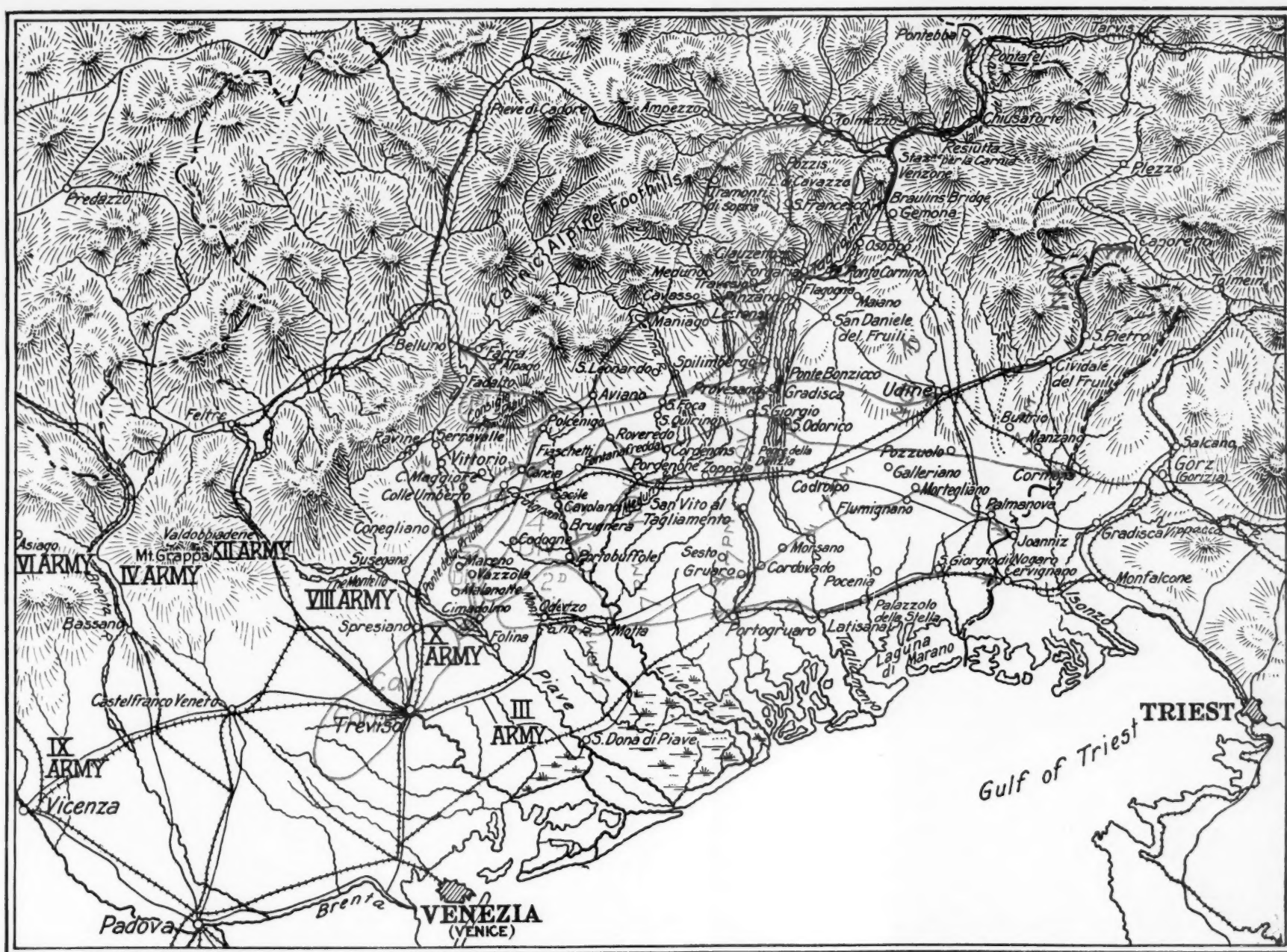
The operations described above were going along beautifully when the order reached the cavalry corps to cease hostilities at 3:00 p. m. on November 4. At 3:00 p. m., when the notice was sent out, the four cavalry divisions were located as follows:

- 1st Division: Pontebba-Chiusaforte-Stazione per la Carnia;
- 3d Division; Caporetto-S. Pietro al Natisone;
- 4th Division: Cormons-Manzano-Buttrio;
- 2d Division: Joannis-Cervignano.

The Cavalry Corps had thus brilliantly accomplished its task of opening up the road for the infantry to take advantage of all the fruits of victory. The corps had overcome stubborn enemy resistance; it had endured great weariness in marches over difficult terrain (especially the 1st and 3d divisions), and notwithstanding the inevitable logistic deficiencies caused by the speed with which the corps advanced, from the 29th of October to the 4th of November it had penetrated to a depth of 200 to 250 kilometers and, as a result of maneuvering tactics carried on in mountainous regions, had completed the enemy's downfall and made victory decisive.

As yet, a sufficient amount of information has not been obtained on the system of communications used in the cavalry, etc., to permit a detailed report on this subject. From conversation with cavalry officers, it has been learned that most of the communications within the cavalry were by mounted messengers or bicyclists attached to the cavalry. The Italian cavalry was equipped with Very pistols, which were used on various occasions, but on the whole with unsatisfactory results. The squadrons also had reflectors, but visual signaling was more of a failure than a success. Wireless sets were very scarce and were assigned only to important headquarters, for communication between various headquarters. On account of the rapidity of movement, very little attempt was made to lay wire. It may be stated that communication, both lateral and from front to rear, was done entirely by messenger.





THE CAVALRY OPERATIONS IN THE BATTLE OF VITTORIO-VENETO

Routes of cavalry divisions are shown in red; the number of each division is indicated by the number of arrow-heads.

Reducing The Army a Century Ago

IT IS interesting to note a considerable resemblance between War Department orders of the years following the war with Great Britain in 1812 and some of the orders of the past few years. In "A Compilation of Registers of the Army of the United States from 1815 to 1837," published in 1837, we find that in January, 1815, there was a single regiment of light dragoons, to which 44 officers are assigned. The 46 infantry regiments are allocated to States for recruiting. There were, in addition, at this time four rifle regiments, a small corps of rangers, another small corps of sea fencibles, and a few officers of Canadian volunteers.

The academic staff of the Military Academy, West Point, N. Y., numbered 24, including the Superintendent. There was a professor of natural and experimental philosophy, a professor of mathematics, and a professor of the art of engineering. The chaplain was also professor of ethics. The corps of cadets was authorized at 250.

The authorized army strength was 62,448 officers and men. A company of dragoons was composed of a captain, a first lieutenant, a second and a third lieutenant; also a cornet, 5 sergeants, 8 corporals, 2 musicians, 1 sword-master, 1 riding-master, 1 farrier, 1 saddler, 1 blacksmith, and 96 privates; aggregate strength, 121. There were 8 troops in the regiment, which thus had a total strength of 981.

Then follows a War Department order of May 17, 1815, covering the subject of the military policy of the country and the reduction of the army from its war status to a peace establishment of 10,000 men. The regiment of light dragoons, the Canadian volunteers, and the sea fencibles went out of existence.

The War Department instructed the Board of General Officers entrusted with the selection of officers to be retained as follows:

"The reduction of the military establishment to the number of 10,000 men sufficiently indicates the intention of Congress to be that the officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates should be selected and arranged in such manner as to form and complete an effective corps. It is, undoubtedly, a painful duty to make a discrimination which affects the interest and possibly the subsistence of honorable men, whose misfortune it is by age, by infirmities, or by wounds to be disabled from rendering further service to their country; but the task must be performed by those who are charged with the execution of the law, leaving the relief which may be justly claimed by suffering merit to the beneficent care of the legislative authority.

"It is the opinion of the President, therefore, that in the selection of the officers to be retained upon the military peace establishment those only should be recommended in your report for his approbation

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who are at this time competent to engage an enemy in the field of battle.

"The number of field officers now in service amounts to 216 and the number of regimental officers now in service amounts to 2,055. Of the former about 39 and of the latter about 450 can be retained in service, according to the provisions of the act of Congress for fixing the military peace establishment. In every grade of appointment almost every officer has gallantly performed his duty. It is obvious, therefore, that with respect to the field officers and the regimental officers, as well as with respect to the general officers, men of high military merit must unavoidably be omitted in the present organization of the army. It has not been, and it never can be, under such circumstances, a mark of disrespect or a subject of reproach to omit the name of any officer, and the President wishes it may be distinctly understood that from the selection of officers nothing more ought to be inferred than his approbation of the selected individuals, without derogating in any degree from the reputation and worth of others."

The country was divided for military defense into a division of the north in five military departments and a division of the south in four military departments.

It is noted that a reduction was suffered at the Military Academy as elsewhere, for the register of 1818 gives only 12 members on the academic staff.

In 1821 the army was still further reduced. The letter of the Secretary of War, John C. Calhoun, to Major-General Jacob Brown and Brigadier-Generals Winfield Scott and E. P. Gaines called those officers to Washington "in order to aid by your experience and information in determining on the officers to be discharged, as well as on other points connected with the new arrangements and distribution of the army."

In 1822 the army, as reduced, was constituted of four regiments of artillery, seven regiments of infantry, and a corps of engineers, about 6,000 men.

There was one major-general commanding the army, two brigadiers commanding the two departments, a quartermaster-general (brigadier), two inspector-generals, and two quartermasters. A subsistence department, a purchasing department, a pay department, and a medical department constituted the services. The reorganization resulted in the establishment of two departments, a Western and an Eastern. The headquarters of the former was in Louisville, Ky.; that of the latter at Governor's Island, New York.

"All officers whose names are not included in the above list must consider themselves disbanded on the first of June next.

"The regulation relative to transfers is so far suspended that officers may be taken from one regiment or corps and arranged to another, the more perfectly to complete the organization, without consulting the individuals interested, until the first of January next" (General Order of May 17, 1821).

Nine officers of the whole army are definitely noted in the 1821 Army List as stationed in Washington. There is reason to suppose that the number actu-

REDUCING THE ARMY A CENTURY AGO

ally stationed in the capital was slightly larger, but evidently the War Department was not permitted to be very strongly in evidence in the seat of government of the young nation.

The first army school established (except the Military Academy) appears to be an artillery school for practice, inaugurated at Fortress Monroe in 1824. The frontier posts of that day were Forts Crawford, Armstrong, and Snelling, described as being on the upper Mississippi, with Fort Atkinson on the Missouri (commanded by Brevet Colonel Leavenworth), Cantonment Brady, Forts Mackinac, Howard, and Shelby, in Michigan Territory. In the register covering the army at the beginning of the year 1826 the aggregate strength of the army is noted as 542 officers and 5,642 men. Of these 423 officers and all the enlisted men were of the line (the four artillery and seven infantry regiments).

In 1828 Fort Atkinson, on the Missouri, disappears from the list of army posts, and we find Cantonment Leavenworth, on the right bank of the Missouri, near the Little Platte, and the following year Colonel Leavenworth appears as commanding officer. Headquarters of the Western Department moves to Cincinnati, Ohio, keeping pace with the course of empire as westward it takes its way. In 1831 it is moved again to Jefferson Barracks, and in 1832 to Memphis, Tenn.

In the Register of 1833 is found the roster of the Battalion of Mounted Rangers, Major Henry Dodge commanding. This is the organization that is destined the following year to become the Regiment of Dragoons, with Henry Dodge as its colonel and Stephen W. Kearny as lieutenant-colonel. As first organized, it comprised 25 officers and 660 men, with the companies of a strength of 4 officers and 110 men each. When it was made a regiment, in 1833, it had a complement of 34 officers and 715 men, organized into 10 companies of 3 officers and 71 men each. The 1835 register notes this regiment's first stations as Fort Leavenworth and Fort Des Moines.

In the Register for 1829 the death of Major-General Jacob Brown, General-in-Chief, is recorded, and Major-General Alexander Macomb is noted as the Major-General Commanding the Army.

In the 1836 Register the resignation of Jefferson Davis from the dragoons is noted. In this register also P. G. T. Beauregard is reported as standing fourth in his class (fourth class) at the Military Academy.

In 1836 Stephen W. Kearny succeeds as colonel commanding the First Regiment of Dragoons, and in this year also a Second Regiment of Dragoons is organized, with D. E. Twiggs as colonel.

As an instance of slow promotion, the 1836 Register bears the name of Captain B. K. Pierce, who was commissioned captain in 1813; he was promoted in 1836—23 years a captain!

The British Cavalry in Palestine and Syria*

BY

Lieutenant-Colonel EDWARD DAVIS, Cavalry
(Observer with the British Cavalry)

VARIETY is the spice of war, as of life in general. It was this condiment of experience which gave such peculiar zest to the activities of General Allenby's men, especially qualified as they were by versatility and adaptability. Changing terrain over which they fought their way required constant and thoughtful adjustment of tactics and of supply measures. We have seen how the first week was featured by the difficulties of a desert, or near-desert, region, practically roadless, waterless, and treeless, cut up by many dry creek beds, and so sandy that the advantages of motor transport were hardly a factor in the achievements. Next followed ten days' advance over gently rolling country, bad for wheels, but getting better every day. Now, finally, in the remaining days of November, 1917, we are to see the army advancing through an entirely different region—the tangled mass of rough, limestone hills, about one thousand feet in elevation, which filled the thirty miles of country between the army and Jerusalem. It was a bleak and forbidding area of jagged rock, quite justifying its description by a well-known writer as "the land that is desolate."

For the direction and observation of battle, the rolling plains of Philistia, the coastal area, had been peculiarly advantageous. For the platoon or troop commander leading the front line elements, for regiment, brigade and division, and for the corps commander himself, at his battle headquarters, there was frequently a succession of appropriate elevations affording a fine sweep of observation. At times the length of the entire front seemed within view, limited only by the power of human vision and interrupted, of course, as to areas blocked off here and there by intervening swells.

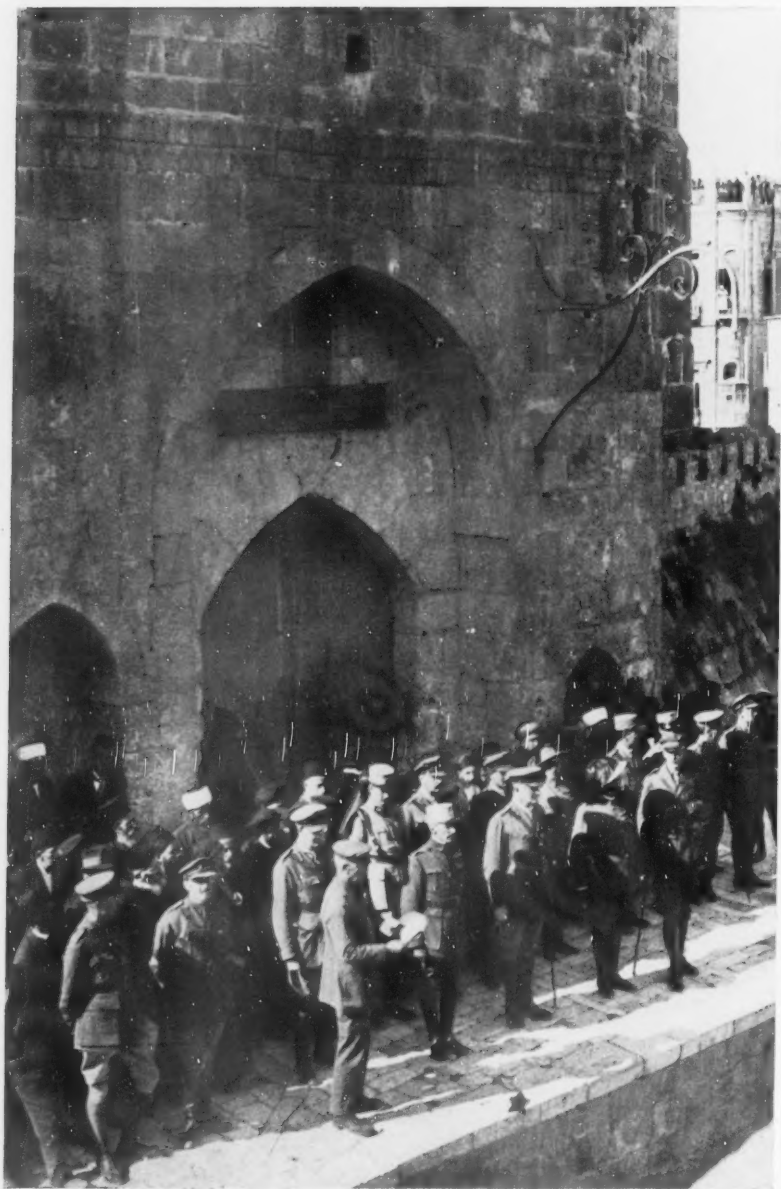
In the cultivated areas along the coast plain the occasional orange and olive groves and the small Arab and Zionist villages gave troop and squadron commanders opportunities for patrol activities conducted along lines quite like our own American training, but, as a rule, the pursuit was so hot from day to day that "No Man's Land" was not extensive enough in depth to permit the "far-flung" patrol. The Turk would usually be found at no great distance from where he had been the day before. His withdrawal, though steady, was not precipitate.

*Continued from the October, 1922, number of the CAVALRY JOURNAL.



Upper left: HEIGHTS OF DEIR YESIN. Upper right: CONFERENCE IN THE FIELD. From left to right, Lieut.-General Chauvel, commanding Cavalry Corps; Major-General Hare, commanding 54th Infantry Division; Brigadier-General Howard-Vyse, Chief of Staff of Cavalry Corps; Lieut.-Colonel Garsia, Chief of Staff, 54th Division. Middle left: THE AUTHOR, Lieut.-Colonel Edward Davis, U. S. Cavalry, military observer—before Jerusalem. Right: ARTILLERY OF THE 60th DIVISION.

Bottom: THE YEOMANRY DIVISION TERRAIN.



Photograph by American Colony, Jerusalem

Proclamation of General Allenby from the steps of the ancient Tower of David.
Star indicates General Allenby. Notables of Jerusalem in left background.

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Battle control was accomplished with what seems to us a minimum of overhead and a limited impedimenta. A brigade commander would be encountered occasionally, standing imperturbably in a central position, reduced in personnel to one staff officer and a few orderlies, with horses held near by under the shelter of a convenient hill. A division headquarters, as to its forward echelon, likewise appropriating a slope with wide field of observation, would present a group of six to eight officers. Even corps headquarters, responsible during a considerable period for the entire pursuit, in so far as immediate contact with the enemy was concerned, and likewise for the great question of supply, functioned with a small personnel and reduced equipage.

We are much interested in this matter of cavalry corps headquarters because we have nothing, as yet, to correspond to it, and in this particular case we have a model of demonstrated efficiency for our scrutiny when we get around to that particular item of organization. Its mission was to control the activities of three, and later four, cavalry divisions. These units were smaller than ours, and the general scheme of the army staff differed from our own; but, after all, our ultimate decisions as to organization will only come with the greater tranquillity of mind, the correction of perspective, and certain other adjustments which will be possible as the war gets a little farther behind us.

Hilltops in the midst of battle occupied by any headquarters give a practical setting and background for constructive observation somewhat more satisfying than the abstract contemplations of the office or conference room. The battle location of a corps headquarters during movement warfare necessarily implies reduced personnel and limited equipment. The obstacles—that is to say, the enemy positions—are immediately in view. The reactions to our commander's will—that is to say, our own advancing lines, our shrapnel bursts, and the great blurs and fountains of black smoke, debris, and dust made by our "heavies"—appear in concrete form before our eyes. The instrumentalities of communication within the corps are evidenced by the telephone and buzzer operators, grouped on the slope to the left with wires to the divisions, to other corps, and to G. H. Q. behind. Our wireless may or may not be immediately at hand, but if not, a telephone runs to it. On a bright day, heliographs flash brilliantly at many points along the front. Pigeons are available, but circumstances rarely call for their use. The motorcycle dispatch riders are near at hand. The horses of all officers have been brought up to these battle headquarters and some of the best of these are the mounts of the "gallopers"—officers whose duty it is to carry very important messages, especially at night, or in very broken country, or when other instrumentalities of communication are not dependable.

In contrast with the mechanical noises of battle all around, the headquarters personnel is peculiarly unruffled and unhurried. The messengers, arriving by motor or by horse, do not "dash" upon the scene tense of visage and dramatic in attitude; they merely walk quietly to their objective. The

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calmest person in the group is the one upon whom the greatest responsibility rests—the Corps Commander. He sits at one side, folded map in hand, watching the fight and conversing quietly with the "B. G. R. A." (Brigadier General, Royal Artillery). The latter is in theory a commander and not a staff officer. In this particular corps his function happens to include training and supply. He had at that time no "corps artillery," as such, but, as at Beersheba, he commands all the divisional artillery when circumstances dictate. The Corps Commander has great simplicity of control, because, with the possible exception of the "B. G. R. A.," all questions come to him solely through two officers, namely, the "B. G. G. S." (Brigadier General, General Staff) and the "D. A. and Q. M. G." (Deputy Adjutant and Quartermaster General), thus insuring presentation of broad phases only and also providing against interruption by too many people.

The "B. G. G. S.," as Chief of Staff, co-ordinates all the staff activities of the corps, in addition to his General Staff responsibilities regarding operations and intelligence. As to co-ordination, it is quite definitely his business to insure the smooth running of the whole of the staff. For instance, he is responsible for arranging the interchange of orders and for staff conferences and also takes the initiative in deciding which branch of the staff is to deal with certain matters, occasionally having to step outside the regulations. For example, with the corps' operations seriously threatened by extreme scarcity of water, the development and procurement of which by the engineers pertains normally to "Q," he has to hand over the job, to a great extent, to "G."

So at battle headquarters we see the "B. G. G. S." vigorously and spiritedly, but quietly, like the others, supervising the various activities. The messages, handled by "Signals," bringing constant items of information from the divisions, are formed by the "B. G. G. S." into a composite of the situation and briefly presented to the Corps Commander. The directions of the latter and the orders coming up from "G. H. Q." give the "B. G. G. S." his material for orders which must be issued, and he is next seen dictating to some five or six clerks, who with pencils, pads, and duplicating paper produce the necessary number of copies, their knees serving for desks and the dusty hillside itself taking the place of chairs. As the "Q" staff is necessarily farther back, on the corps line of communications, the supply interests here at battle headquarters are looked after by a junior "Q" officer who acts as liaison.

The movements of the cavalry corps up the coast plain were achieved by the eager and willing efforts of all ranks in units, great and small; but the vital element of momentum, the elimination of lost motion, depended on the smooth, prompt, and decisive functioning of the corps staff, presided over and spurred on by Brigadier General Howard-Vyse, C. M. G., D. S. O., an officer of the regular cavalry who in these post-war days commands the Royal Horse Guards.

But, to return to our narrative, we now find the cavalry in the last days of November, 1917, entering upon a period principally of difficult dismounted

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work, the Yeomanry Division in their great rush through the hills toward Jerusalem and the Anzacs in their holding operations along the river Auja north of Jaffa. The Australian Division, after a brief rest, was to relieve "Yeodiv."

The Commander-in-Chief never displayed greater sagacity nor a finer appreciation of the rôle of cavalry than he did on this occasion, when he decided that the momentum of pursuit attained in the plains country should not slacken at the barrier of the hills, but be carried on until all the difficult passes had been secured. Hesitation, inferior generalship, or a lack of mobility had caused many commanders, in the earlier invasions of the Holy Land, to fail on the western slopes of these Judean defiles. General Allenby, profiting by the mobility of his cavalry, kept the Turk moving, so that he could not intrench and hold these strong positions until he was back against the Jerusalem defensive lines, on which he had been working, intermittently, for the greater part of a year.

To the Yeomanry Division fell the greater part of this continued offensive, in so far as the cavalry was concerned. After the great mounted charge of the 6th Brigade at El Mughar, November 13, the division advanced toward the northeast, encountering the enemy on the heights of Abu Shushah two days later. Here, by chance, the 6th Brigade was again the unit confronted at once by the greatest obstacle and the greatest opportunity. From the southwest there is a long gradual rise, with successions of folds or depressions and then the heights around the village rise, not exactly precipitously, but so steep that a horse scrambles or lunges forward at some places in making the ascent. The ridge runs approximately north and south and its height at the village is about 150 feet.

It is very interesting to note briefly the careful and systematic manner in which Brigadier General Godwin went at his task. First came his deliberate reconnaissance, accompanied by his regimental commanders—that fine feature running through so much of the work of the Egyptian Expeditionary Force. He then placed his horse battery and six of his twelve heavy machine-guns so that their fire could be delivered at an angle most favorable for the charging troops. As other troops of the Division were to attack the ridge from the north and northwest in dismounted formation, the 6th Brigade began its mounted assault. It would be difficult to describe this attack more concisely or more vividly than has been done by Lieutenant-Colonel Preston in his "Desert Mounted Corps," from which the following is quoted:

"As soon as the battery and the machine-guns were in action, Colonel Cripps led the Bucks Yeomanry out into the open, in column of squadrons in line of troop columns, and cantered forward toward the village, under a fairly heavy, but ill-directed, fire. As they neared the position, the Yeomanry came under severe enfilade fire from the group of enemy machine-guns on the southern portion of the ridge. Leading his regiment at a gallop into the shelter of some dead ground, Colonel Cripps halted them and signaled back for sup-

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port. The Dorset Yeomanry were at once sent off to make a turning movement to the south and take the hostile machine-guns in rear. Some of the guns of the Berks Battery were also turned on to this party of the enemy.

"The appearance of the Dorsets engaged the attention of the Turkish machine-gunners, and the Bucks Yeomanry, taking advantage of the respite, emerged from concealment and raced at the position.

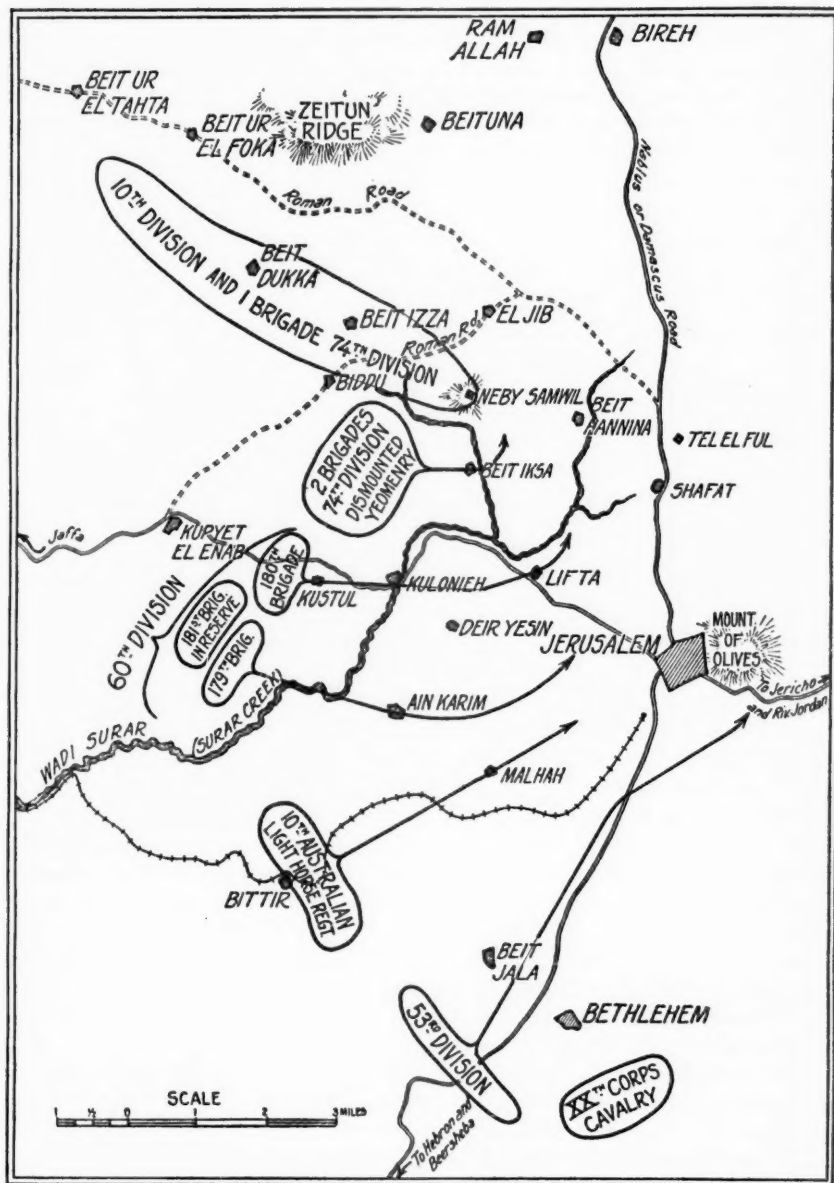
"Their appearance was met by an outburst of hysterical fire from Abu Shushah, through which they passed almost unscathed and reached the foot of the ridge. Then, catching their horses short by the head, they put them at the slope. Slipping and sliding, scrambling like cats among the rocks, they galloped up and went over the Turks with a cheer.

"The two squadrons of the Berks galloped up on the left at the same moment and completed the work. Once our cavalry were in the position, the enemy made but a poor fight."

In this action about 800 of the Yeomanry charged mounted against somewhat more than 1,000 Turks who had 10 machine-guns and two pieces of artillery. The Yeomanry lost 37 men and officers killed and wounded. The Turkish losses were 360 men, one field gun and three machine-guns captured, and their loss in killed and wounded was greatly in excess of that of the attacking cavalry. The charge was supported by the four guns of the horse battery in the beginning and by perhaps as many as eight guns of the 52d Division later. It had also the assistance of rifle fire from the dismounted attack—possibly 1,000 rifles and 12 machine-guns. It was another fine example of combining the mounted attack with fire action, and it illustrated, at one period of the advance, the advantage of keeping led horses close up when cover permits and the good judgment and boldness of the leader enable him to see it through. Finally this mounted attack was just another startling reminder of a certain period in our own American cavalry training when, at maneuvers, if an "enemy" shot was heard, "our own forces" would almost invariably "dismount to fight on foot." It was considered the "chic" thing to do. The war and the spiritedly correct cavalry teachings of the Cavalry School have checked this tendency and given proper value to our mounted practice. A cavalryman, in these days, who encounters that unimaginative and uniformed type of person who solemnly declares that the mounted charge is obsolete is perfectly justified in giving him the "horse-laugh."

After Abu Shushah the Yeomanry Division, starting from Ludd, had as an objective the village of Bireh, which lies straight east of Ramleh on the Jerusalem-Damascus road. The Yeomanry were to follow, as an axis, a road so old that the Romans, even in their time, had "improved" it, and nothing has been done to it since. In fact, this road was almost an imaginary line of advance, so close to obliteration was it through centuries of neglect; it was but a track through a wilderness of gray, stony ridges and jagged peaks, deep

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gullies and shapeless ravines. On the right of the Yeomanry Division the XXist Infantry Corps was to advance from Latron, with the Jaffa-Jerusalem road as an axis, proceeding as far as Kuryet el Enab and thence northeastward. This latter road was the best in Palestine, which does not mean much. It had been properly surfaced at one time and could be called a modernized road in very bad condition. The XXist Infantry Corps and the Yeomanry Division, it was planned, having achieved their objectives along the two roads mentioned, would finally seize Bireh and thus cut the only road leading from Jerusalem to the north. This would force the Turk to evacuate the Holy City without the necessity of a battle within its environs, a consummation which the Commander-in-Chief earnestly sought.

Lying on the route of the Yeomanry's advance, and about in the center of what was to prove the area of their most desperate fighting, were the two ancient villages of Beit ur el Tahta (Beth-horon the Lower) and Beit ur el Foka (Beth-horon the Upper). Bloody fighting was an old story in this locality, as the Old Testament sets forth somewhat "in extenso" in relating Joshua's activity, with the assistance of the Lord, in slaying the Amorites "with a great slaughter" and "smiting and chasing" them "along the way that goeth up to Beth-horon" (Joshua, Chapt. X).

Starting into the hills from Ludd November 18 the Yeomanry Division began to encounter the greatest difficulties at once; but, in the midst of these, great optimism prevailed, as the following extracts from notes of those days reveal: "Nov. 18th—1800—22d Mounted Brigade reported within one-half mile of Shilta, and country impassable for wheeled traffic . . . 2100—Division cleared Beit ur el Tahta; preparing to push on to Bireh next day . . . Nov. 19th—0900—Division moving on Bireh and Ain Arak. No opposition yet. . . 2200—8th Mounted Brigade held up three miles east of Tahta and intend swinging south of Foka and then on to Bireh at dawn. 22d Mounted Brigade ready to attack Ain Arak at dawn and then on to Bireh. . . Nov. 20—1900—Division up against enemy organized resistance at Beitunia, but hope to reach Bireh tomorrow." But tomorrow, in that sense, never came to these very gallant troopers. "Nov. 21—1500—Enemy heavily counter-attacked Yeomanry at Beitunia . . . Division withdrawn to Foka and Tahta." On this day, prior to the enemy's counter-attack, they had got within two miles of Bireh and the road they sought to hold; but, though they fought nine more days among the hills, it was a desperate fight to hold the ground already gained, with no prospect of further advance.

Cavalry combat, as such, from the beginning, had been out of the question. The horses had been kept well up, ready for possible use, until the sixth day, when all were ordered back to Ramleh and Ludd, where, on the bright moonlight night of November 27, as bad luck would have it, an enemy plane swooped down out of the skies and machine-gunned the picket lines, killing many of these faithful and spirited chargers.

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The Yeomanry Division had started up the coast plain with possibly 4,300 sabers. In the dash for Bireh they were finally reduced to 1,200 sabers, and these, as riflemen, were disposed on a front of five miles, conducting an offensive with an artillery support which consisted of one mountain battery. Furthermore, owing to the size of the entire task in comparison with the number of divisions available at the moment, a gap of five miles on the left of this division stood open for four or five days—a reasonable risk for a brief period, while the Turkish armies were split, but obviously a growing danger. The gap was closed just in the nick of time by hurrying up elements of the Australian cavalry and by utilizing infantry battalions of the XXIst Corps as they withdrew, when their lines were taken over by the XXth Corps. The Yeomanry's first rush into the hills had been against enemy rear guards, but along the Jerusalem-Damascus road the Turk had his prepared positions as a resource, and it was on this line, too, that he was joined by fresh troops, hurried down from Aleppo, and here he received as well the full support of his heavy artillery, while the Yeomanry had at first only their lone mountain battery and later the 13-pounders of their horse batteries. With such inferiority of gun power and with odds of 3 to 1, and sometimes 10 to 1, against them, these British troopers had to contend. Wheeled transport as to supplies could not cope with the obstacles of such a terrain; so rations, too, reached a critical condition of depletion. Under date of November 22, for example, this entry appears in a notebook pertaining to those times: "It was proposed this a. m. to ration 'Yeodiv' by using airplanes; trying 5 planes, each carrying 150 pounds, and making repeated trips."

Students of the war need not be told that the Turk was crafty and resourceful in his tactical methods and expedients. In the hill country he lived up to his reputation. His personal camouflage showed ingenuity and his tricks were various. On one occasion a line of Turkish riflemen intrenched on the near side of a ridge, seemingly not too well provided with machine-guns, broke and fled over the sky-line. The minute their pursuers came out after them, the ridge revealed by stiff fire a very ample establishment of machine-guns which had not withdrawn, and, to make matters worse, the Turkish riflemen who had gone over the ridge raced back to their trenches, as in skillful team-play, and immediately resumed their fire with targets now in sight.

While the cavalry were having these difficult days in the Tahta-Foka region facing Bireh, the sector of the XXIst Infantry Corps, next on the south, had proved equally trying for General Bulfin's great infantrymen. They, too, had been outgunned and outnumbered even beyond their established ability to give odds. Their plight as to rations had probably been less severe, but their obstacles of terrain and their exposure to rain, cold, and battle losses had been quite the same. So it was decided to replace the XXIst Corps by the XXth Corps, which had been resting since Beersheba, and to relieve the Yeomanry Division by the Australians who had had a few days rest. These reliefs

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were accomplished by December 4 and then began the final operations against Jerusalem by fresh troops, whose ultimate success was built on the essential advantages gained by the Yeomanry and by the XXIst Corps.

In the final attack on the Jerusalem defenses an entire cavalry division participated. It is, perhaps, not yet clearly realized that the 74th Division of the XXth Corps was, in fact, a division of dismounted Yeomanry. In the earlier activities of the Egyptian Expeditionary Force on the Western Desert, over beyond the Nile, these troops had served in their chosen rôle as cavalymen, but reorganization for this later effort had put them on foot. They had not participated in the mounted achievements of their brothers of the Cavalry Corps, but an opportunity in keeping with their traditions was now their compensation. It was they who shared with the 60th Infantry Division the responsibility and imperishable glory of the great feat of arms against the western defenses of the Holy City.

Airplane photographs which had been taken in the Jerusalem area a year before had shown the Turks, even then, working on the trenches around the city, principally on those facing directly west. The key position consisted of a three-line system, beautifully sited and completely organized on the Deir Yesin Heights, a bastion-like eminence rising about 1,000 feet above the Surar Creek, which winds around its base. Many of these trenches had been sliced out of the solid rock by the use of explosives; they are there for all time. Opposite these trenches and about two miles due west there rose another great hill, the ridge called Kustul, and here the 60th Infantry Division stood astride the road to Jaffa. On the left of the 60th the dismounted cavalymen of the 74th held a line which trended to the northeast, and next on the north were the Irish, the 10th Division. Such was the order of battle of the left wing of the XXth Corps. The 10th Australian Light Horse Regiment, holding a line south of the 60th Division, served to connect the left wing with the right, which consisted of the 53d Division, coming north astride the Jerusalem-Bethlehem-Hebron road with the cavalry regiment of the XXth Corps protecting its right flank. In the attack, the 60th and the 74th were to assault the positions directly east of them, and then, pivoting on the 10th, were to change direction to the north, leaving the city clear on the right. The 53d, assaulting from the south, was to change direction to the east, so that its left might clear the city walls. The battle progressing in this fashion would, it was hoped, involve no destruction of or damage to the holy places. As Jerusalem is a Holy City of the Mohammedans as well as of the Christians, it was believed that the Turk would feel obligated to adopt measures in keeping with these, so as to insure against the violation of his own shrines. It was realized also that the Turk would look forward to the day when he might recapture the city—an undertaking which he actually essayed immediately after Christmas.

Soon after midnight of December 7-8, 1917, after twenty-four hours of

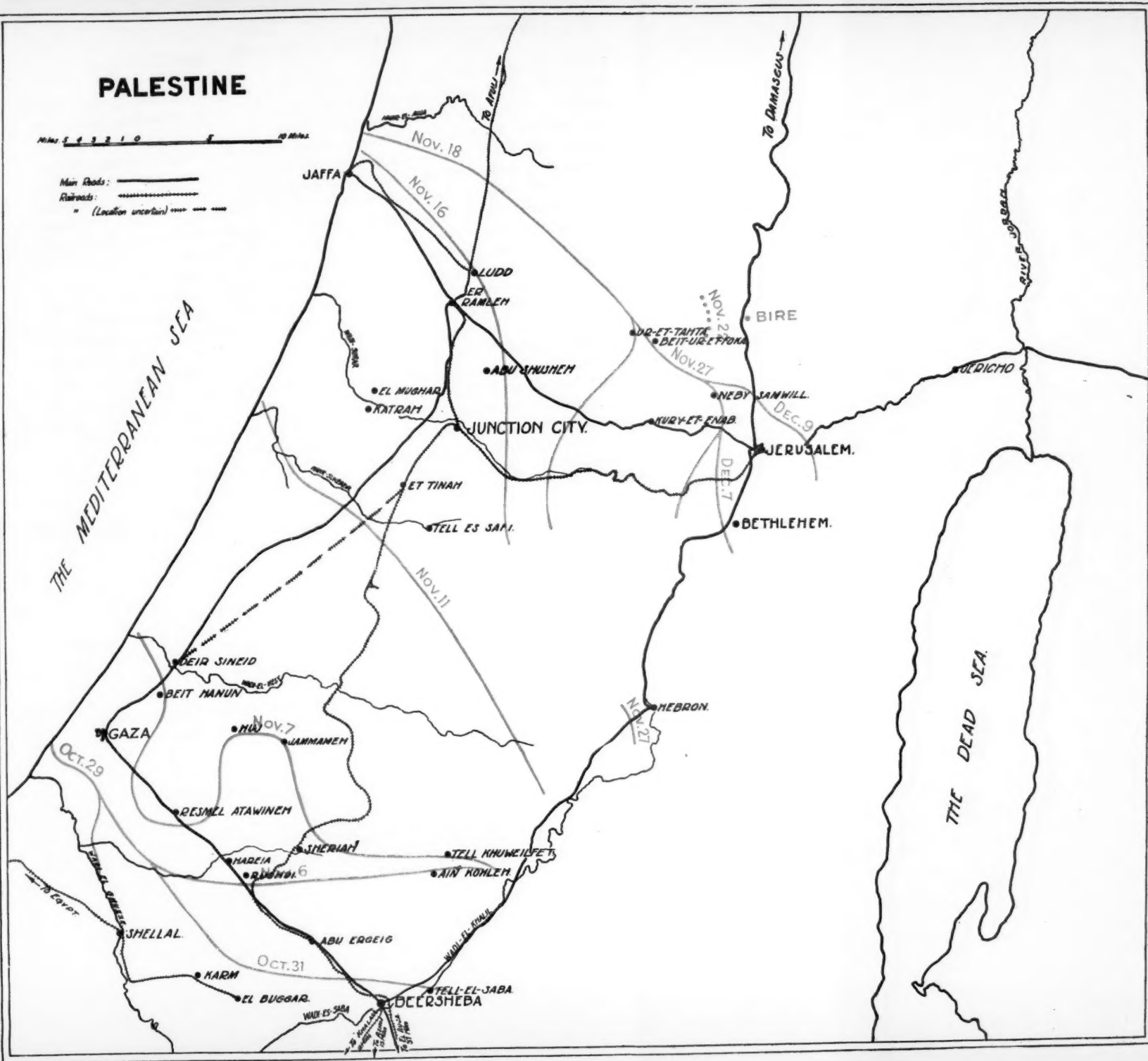
PALESTINE



Main Roads:

Railroads:

19 (Location uncertain) +++++



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cold, soaking rain, the brigades of the 60th, in small columns, began to descend the slopes of Kustul toward the creek bed, a thousand feet below, along the crooked course of which they found their points of deployment. Starting up the opposite slopes in the early hours of morning, while darkness still prevailed, they drove in the enemy's advanced posts and moved to the assault, using the bayonet only. With daylight the fire fight developed to the maximum and progress was slow. Not until about 4 o'clock in the afternoon was the position completely taken, a bayonet charge by the 180th Brigade being the culminating onslaught of the day. From this last position the red roofs of some of the houses of Jerusalem could be seen, and the last act of one of history's most stirring dramas seemed very near. The dismounted Yeomanry, the 74th Division, had in the meantime gained all their objectives north of the Jaffa-Jerusalem road, effectively protecting the left of the 60th Division. Their advance had been especially rapid and successful against the strong Turkish positions at Beit Ikse and those which faced Neby Samwil. As night came on, the advance of the 53d Division against the southern defenses of Jerusalem had not materialized, owing to especially difficult weather conditions in that sector.

Remaining in place during the night of the 8th and pushing patrols out into the wilderness of boulders and crushed rock which surrounds the western and northwestern environs of Jerusalem, the 60th and 74th Divisions advanced on the 9th, while the 53d passed around to the east of the city. By nightfall, after some stiff fighting during the day, the lines of the XXth Corps were well beyond the city. The Turks had withdrawn during the night of the 8th and the Mayor of Jerusalem, at about 9 o'clock on the morning of the 9th, had come out along the Jaffa road with a party of civil officials, carrying a great white flag. One of the party afterward told the writer the story of the solemn and frightened procession which sought to surrender the city. They fully expected to be shot at each step and were almost paralyzed when a British sergeant and two privates suddenly jumped out from a place of concealment alongside the road and covered them with very threatening bayonets. Their fear soon changed to a feeling of security, and the Mayor, in due course, was able to deliver, in his own dignified manner, the formal words signifying the surrender of the city.

(To be continued)



The Army at the National Horse Show

BY

Major GEORGE S. PATTON, Jr., Cavalry

THE thirty-seventh annual show of the National Horse Show Association of America has come and gone, leaving in the minds and hearts of those army horse lovers who were fortunate enough to be present or who followed the events in the press a feeling of great pride and satisfaction in the improvement of the army horse, in the improvement in army riding, and a further sense of reflected glory in the truly grand performance of one officer, Major John Barry, senior instructor in equitation at the Cavalry School. Not only did Major Barry make a perfect performance himself, but the student officers whom he had instructed and who formed the other members of the Riley team covered themselves and him with glory.

Truly the year 1922 has been a memorable one in the history of army horsemanship. In polo, for the first time an army team won the junior championship; for the first time, army ponies outturned and outran civilian ponies; for the first time, an army pony played for civilians in an international match.

In the show-ring not only has the army been pre-eminent in its own sphere, but on several occasions army horses have won in open classes against the best competition. The climax in this respect, however, was reached when, on the opening day in New York, two army horses carried off the blue and red in the first event of the show; for in class 183, jumping, open to all, against 71 competitors, among which may be mentioned such famous horses as *Challenger*, *Sir Linsin*, *Silvercrest*, *Down East*, *Woodcock*, *Nancy Pansy*, *Silver Tip*, and *Foxcatcher*, Major Barry, on *Moses*, and Capt. Bauskett, on *Raven*, scored first and second.

On the same day, in Class 211, the Moore Cup, officers' jumping, Bauskett, on *Raven*, again got the blue; *Pleasanton*, Major Schwenck, the red; *Morgan*, Major George, the yellow; and *Jeff*, Major Quekemeyer, the white. This also was a fine class, with forty starters and no poor performances.

On the second day the army started badly. In Class 200, troopers' mounts, we lost to the New York State Troopers, Sergeant Curry, on *Huachuca*, securing only the white.

In Class 199, artillery horse shown in hand, we again lost, the blue going to the 105th Field Artillery, of New York, while the 2d Field Artillery from Myer got the rest.

In Class 205, officers' chargers, light weight, *Submersible*, Major Barry, won the blue; *Allahmande*, Major Patton, red; *Babe Warthon*, Capt. Padget, yellow; *Saladin*, Major Wilburn, white. Three for Riley; one for Myer.

In Class 214, the Beresford Challenge Cup, officers' jumping, Riley split even with West Point, getting first and fourth. *Deceive*, Captain Gerhardt, won blue; *Pleasanton*, Major Schwenck, red; *Leonard Wood*, Major Taulbee,

THE ARMY AT THE NATIONAL HORSE SHOW

yellow; *John Bunny*, Major Annin, white. All these horses went clean, but in the jump-off old *Deceive* came back with a second perfect score, adding fresh laurels to his nineteen years of victory.

The first event of the third day was Class 206, officers' chargers, heavy weight. There were nine very good horses in this class, which is a marked improvement, as usually the army has had fewer heavy horses. *Key*, Major Taulbee, got the blue; General Harbord's *Gay Lark*, Lieutenant Jadwin up, the red; *Chiswell*, the Cavalry School, the yellow.

In Class 207, the Bowman Challenge Cup, the 3d Cavalry had a great disappointment when *Allahmande*, who had twice won it for them, was beaten by two better horses, *Submersible*, Major Barry, getting the cup, while *Kye*, Major Taulbee, got the red ribbon. No other ribbons were given. This also was a very good class and the jumping, even in full field equipment, was excellent.

Class 188, the Grafton broad jump, open to all, was won by *Dandy Dude*, ridden by Major Quekemeyer.

The army opened the fourth day by winning Class 60, mares suitable for breeding polo ponies. This was an open class, with many entries, and was won by *Ella*, Major George, Fort Myer.

Class 203, officers' polo ponies, was a decided victory for West Point, *Vampire*, *Countess II*, and *Blues* getting the first three ribbons.

Class 204, officers' polo ponies, heavy weight, was won by *Ella*, Major George, with *Javelin*, Major Patton, red; *Marvel*, West Point, yellow.

Class 210, officers' charger championship, was won by *Submersible*, Major Barry, *Allahmande*, Major Patton, getting the reserve ribbon.

Class 208, the Overseas Cup, was a fine class, with twenty-seven excellent horses. This is a combination manners, conformation, and jumping class, and one of the most-sought-after prizes of the show. *Submersible*, Major Barry, won blue; *Babe Warthon*, Captain Padget, red; *Kye*, Major Taulbee, yellow; *Gay Lark*, General Harbord, Lieutenant Jadwin up, white.

In Class 187, hunters and jumpers over five-foot jumps, the army hoped for another open victory and only missed by one light hind tip, which put *Jeff*, Major Quekemeyer, in second place.

Class 184, open pair jumping, saw two army teams in the ribbons, *Custer* and *Groucho*, Captain Thayer and Lieutenant Jones, Fort Myer, getting third, *Dragoon* and *Allahmande*, Captain Thayer and Major Patton, getting fourth.

The fifth day, in Class 201, horses suitable for cavalry remounts, the army got second with *Huachuca*, Sergeant Curry, Washington.

Class 202, the Jockey Club Plate, is an open class, for conformation and manners, of horses suitable to be chargers. There were many good civilian horses in this class. *Submersible*, Major Barry, won blue; *Kye*, Major Taulbee, red; *Fairfield*, Mr. Lanier, yellow; *Allahmande*, Major Patton, white.

Classes 197 and 198, artillery teams, were won by the 2d Field Artillery, Fort Myer, with West Point second and third in each case.

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Class 194, touch and out, was an open class, with 54 starters, open to all. In this class *Jeff*, Major Quekemeyer, got the yellow, while *Moses*, Major Barry, got the white.

Class 215, Grafton broad jump, officers' horses, was won by *Dandy Dude*, Major Quekemeyer.

Class 213, pair jumping by officers, was the best exhibition of this style of jumping ever seen at the show. *Moses* and *Deceive*, Mayor Barry and Captain Gerhardt, won blue; *Groucho* and *Geasmont*, Captain Thayer and Lieutenant Jones, red; *Allahmande* and *Dragoon*, Major Patton and Captain Thayer, yellow.

The last day had but two military events. In Class 212, officers' jumping, *Allahmande*, Major Patton, won blue; *Moses*, Major Barry, red; *Dato*, Major Thurman, yellow; *Raven*, Captain Bauskett, white. All these horses went clean and two jump-offs were necessary to decide the first two places, while the third and fourth places were selected by tossing a coin, as the horses insisted on performing equally.

In Class 209, Squadron A Cup, Major Barry, on *Submersible*, scored his final triumph for the show, again getting the blue.

No account of the horse show would be complete without mentioning at least some of the many friends the army numbers among the officers of the Horse Show Committee.

These gentlemen not only make our participation possible by largely defraying our expenses, but further, by their warm and generous treatment and hospitality, make us feel that we are not only in the show, but of it.

Among so many friends and benefactors it is difficult to choose individuals, but surely none will grudge us the pleasure of naming the following gentlemen, who both now and on many previous occasions have particularly endeared themselves to the army participants:

Mr. Alfred B. Maclay, president, our official host and friend; Mr. R. Lawrence Smith, vice-president; Mr. Charles W. Smith, secretary, who attended to all our wants and answered all our questions; Mr. John McE. Bowman, our frequent and genial host; Mr. William H. Moore, without whom the show could not exist; Mr. Pierre Lorillard, Jr., the greatest army booster; Mr. Harry Worcester Smith, horseman, poet, rooter.

To these gentlemen in particular, to the Directors and Executive Committee, to the donors of the cups and ribbons, and to the horsemen with whom we had the honor to compete, we extend our thanks, and in wishing them half the pleasure which they gave us surely are not guilty of niggardly appreciation.

NOTE.—It is possible that through inadvertence some class or name may have been omitted. If such is the case it is the result of accident and not design.—AUTHOR.

The Fifteen Days' Training Period of the 62d Cavalry Division, Camp Meade, 1922

BY

Captain W. P. KING, 308th Cavalry, R. C.

FOR the benefit of the skeptical ones, also those Reserve Officers who were unfortunate in not being able to attend the Officers' Training Camp conducted by the 62d Cavalry Division at Camp Meade, August 20 to September 3, 1922, I wish, through the courtesy of this publication, to relate my experiences during those pleasant fifteen days.

Upon my separation from the army at the close of the war my feelings and attitude toward the service was pretty much the same as that of the majority of emergency officers who served with combat units during the World War—a feeling of “never again” and an antagonistic attitude toward the regular army and every one connected with it. As time passed, the “never again” feeling gradually disappeared and I reluctantly accepted a commission in the Cavalry Reserve Corps, with the feeling still existing that a reserve officer was something upon which the regular army officer could sneer and look down upon. I now realize how utterly mistaken I was and many others still are.

It was with a great deal of apprehension that I consented to attend the 62d Cavalry Division Training Camp during the period from August 20 to September 3, 1922. I still had visions of the old officers' training camp and service schools as conducted during the first few months of the war. These to me and others with whom I talked still remained a horrible nightmare; consequently all mention of training camp to 90 per cent of the reserve officers is like promising a child a nice big dose of castor oil. I shared this widespread mistaken impression when I proceeded to Camp Meade on August 19, 1922. My first pleasant surprise was upon my arrival at Camp Meade Sunday morning, when I was met at the station by a regular army baggage detail in charge of a very young and respectful regular army second lieutenant, who displayed the utmost military courtesy toward me. We were relieved of our hand baggage and conducted by the lieutenant to the registration office, where we were received by the regular army officers in charge with the same marked courtesy and respect displayed by the officer who met us at the station. We discovered that there is no difference between the uniform, insignia, and equipment of the regular officer and that of the reserve, and no distinction made in any way.

We were then assigned quarters, and settled down to what we expected to be fifteen days of heart-breaking study, with “catch question” examina-

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tions and discomforts. In this respect, however, we were soon set right by the handing out of a typewritten program for the training period, which provided a schedule of the most pleasant and interesting fifteen-day period of my many years of military career. Our quarters and orderly service were excellent; the food and service at our mess was far beyond our expectations. During the afternoon, in walking about the camp, we met many of the regular army officers stationed there. We were again agreeably surprised to be received by all of them with the most whole-hearted brotherly welcome. We were introduced to their families and invited to their homes. In fact, we found that the old feeling or attitude of superiority, if it ever existed, had utterly disappeared.

That evening Major-General Charles L. Bailey, commanding the 3d Corps Area, gave a reception for the reserve officers at the "White House" Officers' Club. General Bailey acknowledged the unique honor of welcoming a brand-new unit to the Army of the United States; he urged loyalty to the organization and the creation of traditions which would endure.

Brigadier-General Charles H. Martin, Commander of Camp Meade, made a strong appeal for whole-hearted service. He said: "Military service is the purest and most unselfish; no man bears arms for himself; he serves his country and his fellow-men. No soldier desires war; his profession is to prevent war, and this great body of reserve officers, who now belong to the Army of the United States and comprise the overwhelming majority of this army, has a great work before it. Yours is the ancient and honorable profession and in you lies the hope of the preservation of American ideals and American liberty."

A buffet lunch and smokes were served, during which both Generals Bailey and Martin had a short personal chat with each officer present. This, our first evening in camp, was most pleasant and one we like to remember. Every officer was made to feel that he is a member of the Army of the United States and as such has all the responsibilities and is entitled to all courtesies and privileges. We met again many of our old friends, fellow-officers with whom we served during the World War and whom we had not seen since our return from France. I personally had the pleasure of meeting again two regular army officers with whom I served in the Philippines twenty years ago. To my mind this is one attractive feature of the training camp as it is now conducted; it gives an opportunity of renewing old acquaintances and the making of new friends.

The course of instruction began on Monday morning, August 21. There was no roll-call and no formation or duties seemed compulsory, but every officer felt morally obliged to do his best and we all enjoyed every minute of it. I do not believe any officer missed a single class, except, possibly, one or two "doughboy" officers who had recently transferred to the cavalry, whom I noticed were a little timid about backing up to a chair after the first day

THE FIFTEEN DAYS' TRAINING PERIOD, CAMP MEADE

on the horses. The instruction began with terrain exercise No. 1, series 1, and terminated in terrain exercise 4, series 3, for a cavalry division. The staff of instructors consisted of the famous Leavenworth Team, the highest trained technical experts in the United States Army, who presented the most approved method, according to recent developments; and divisional, brigade, regimental, squadron, and troop problems were worked out by the instructors for the benefit of the officers. The first hour, in the morning, was spent in the class-room, where the instructors, by use of the blackboard and maps, outlined the day's problem and explained all features of the proposed operation. All officers were then taken by motor transportation to the ground over which the day's battle was to be fought. The position occupied by the enemy, as well as our own, was pointed out and our mission explained to us. Each officer or group of officers would then find a comfortable place to sit down and, by the use of the terrain maps and the actual ground, work out a solution. For this purpose we were given an hour and a half or two hours. I believe that the practice of working problems by groups was beneficial, in that practical and worth-while discussions usually resulted, which brought out many valuable points that might otherwise have been overlooked. During these periods the instructors were near at hand and always ready to answer questions, settle disputes, and render all necessary assistance in arriving at a practical solution. Each officer or group of officers made a written solution of the problem, which he or they retained and compared with the approved solution, which was later handed out by the instructors. After we had completed our problems, had a smoke, and possibly robbed a reservation apple tree or two, we all gathered for a general discussion of the problem, during which the instructor called for volunteers who wished to read and explain their solutions. This usually brought about some very interesting arguments from those of us who had served overseas and had actual experience with the enemy under similar conditions. The approved written solution of the instructors would then follow, with a lecture or explanation by the instructors on its technical merits. We would then return to camp, arriving in quarters seldom later than 11 o'clock, which gave us sufficient time for a shower and rest before the noonday mess.

Here I want to digress for just a moment to emphasize again the fact that the "hit and run" system prevailing in the pre-war officers' training camps, which all former officers dreaded, no longer exists. Instruction is now provided so as to teach and show how to do things, instead of preparing "catch question" examinations, in order to show you how little you knew. There is nothing to fear. Don't miss the next one. I will guarantee that you will leave camp at the end of the fifteen days with your self-respect intact and with more knowledge of military affairs than you gained in ninety days at the old training camps.

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The afternoons were devoted to educational recreation, such as military motion pictures, with lectures, demonstrations of the various branches of the service, and short cross-country rides on the horses provided for our use. The course throughout was very much diversified and gave one an insight as to how the division and larger units actually operate during war times. The demonstration of the various branches of the service was the most magnificent and thrilling sight imaginable. They reproduced actual battles fought in France and brought into action with real ammunition, infantry, machine-guns, artillery, tanks, trench mortars, bomb-throwers, smoke screens, gas and air service. To those of us who had served overseas, this sight brought back vivid pictures of actual conditions during the war. We occupied vantage points of observation, where we could see the infantry advancing, preceded by artillery and machine-gun barrages, the designated enemy positions ablaze with bursting high explosive shells, gas and smoke bombs, and our airplanes circling overhead in constant communication with the signal units. Every instrument of modern warfare was brought into action. The magnificence and efficiency of it all is beyond the scope of my poor vocabulary.

The evenings were usually devoted to social affairs, such as dances and receptions, given by the regular officers of the camp. On August 30 we, the officers of the 62d Cavalry Division, returned the compliment in a small way by giving a dinner dance which was largely attended. Among our guests were Assistant Secretary of War Wainwright and several members of Congress. Nothing seemed to have been overlooked by the camp officers to make every minute of our training period instructive and, above all, pleasant.

In closing I want to emphasize again the fact that in the present Army of the United States there is absolutely and positively no discrimination made between the regular officers and the reserve. We are all officers on an equal basis in one big harmonious army, *The Army of the United States*. The old feeling of jealousy (if one really existed) has entirely disappeared. There were instances, no doubt, during the war where regular army officers discriminated against those officers who came into the army from civil life. In this connection it is imperative to emphasize the fact that the delinquencies mentioned are not intended to refer to the great majority of regular officers; misconduct by a few, a very few, injuriously affected the reputation of all others. Let us freely admit that, in a very few instances, some regular army officers have not been without fault in their conduct toward reserve officers. However, in doing so we are not called upon to admit the honesty or the purity of motives of some who may have criticised unjustly. Criticisms of the American army officers after the war, it will be remembered, were not confined to the regular army officers alone, but included the emergency officers as well. The so-called "Hard-Boiled" Smith was an emergency officer.

We, the reserve officers, and others who served during the World War and have the experience and qualifications as leaders must, if we wish to

THE MARINE CUP

preserve and protect our country, assist in the building up of the organized reserve, which comprises 80 per cent of our national defense. We can do this, with little inconvenience to ourselves, simply by accepting a commission in the *Cavalry Reserve Corps*, by attending the fifteen days' training camp, with full pay and allowances, if we can (if not, it is not compulsory); by taking the Cavalry Correspondence Course conducted by Division Headquarters, if we have the time (if not, it is not compulsory); by explaining to our friends that the Reserve idea is far beyond the experimental stage; that the plan is already working well, considering the fact that the organization has not, up to date, received the perfected co-operation of all concerned.

The filling up of the Reserve Corps depends largely upon the individual efforts of the Reserve Officers, and each one should make an honest attempt to procure the application of at least one prospect. If we are unable to "swing" him, let us send his name and address to Division Headquarters and they will do the rest. Now, that is not asking a great deal of a man who has the welfare of his country at heart. Right at the bottom of our hearts we are just as patriotic now as we were on April 6, 1917. Let us preserve the same spirit now that we showed then. *Our objective is 100 per cent. Action front! All reserve officers to the charge! All ex-officers the support! The public the reserve! Message center, Division Headquarters. Good luck, and let's see you in camp next summer!*

The Marine Cup

DURING the firing of the skirmish run in the National Team Match at Camp Perry, in 1910, a marine officer, standing in the rear of the Marine Corps team, made some remarks in regard to the first shots fired which were held to violate the rule prohibiting coaching, and the Marine Corps team was disqualified by the executive officer of the matches. The score made by the Marine Corps team put them in second place and just above the Cavalry team. The Cavalry team, as an expression of good-will, made a request that the score of the Marine Corps team be counted for record, and, after consideration by the National Board for the Promotion of Rifle Practice, this was approved. In appreciation of this action on the part of the Cavalry team, the Marine Corps presented a cup to be awarded annually to the cavalryman making the highest score in the President's Match.

This incident has had a considerable influence in promoting good feeling and co-operation between the two services.

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The trophies for the President's Match include one for the high cavalryman, one for the high infantryman, one for the high man from the navy, one for the high National Guardsman, and one for the high civilian. It has been felt by cavalrymen that our branch should provide a trophy to be given annually to the high man from the Marine Corps in the President's Match.

The Cavalry Rifle Team fund, to which most cavalry officers have contributed, was sufficient to permit of the procurement of a suitable trophy, and with the sanction of the Chief of Cavalry a cup was accordingly designed and made, an illustration of which accompanies this article.

On November 21 last, the Chief of Cavalry, accompanied by the officers on duty in his office, visited the Commandant of the Marine Corps, Major General Lejeune, in the latter's office, and in the presence of the assembled cavalry and marine officers presented the cup with the following words:

General Lejeune, since the organization of my office, in July, 1920, the assembling of the records and data pertaining thereto have brought to my attention many items of interest. The one that stands out most markedly, by reason of the splendid spirit which actuated it, is doubtless familiar to you. I refer to an incident which occurred at Camp Perry during the national matches in 1910. On that occasion the cavalry felt it was but acting in a sportsmanlike manner; nevertheless, the very courteous act in response, on the part of the Marine Corps, will never be forgotten.

The Cavalryman's Cup, presented by the Marine Corps to the cavalryman making the highest score in the President's Match, has been and always will be a much-coveted trophy. General, I am glad to be the Chief of Cavalry, whose happy privilege it is to present to you, and to your corps, this trophy, to be awarded to the member of the Marine Corps making the highest score in the President's Match.

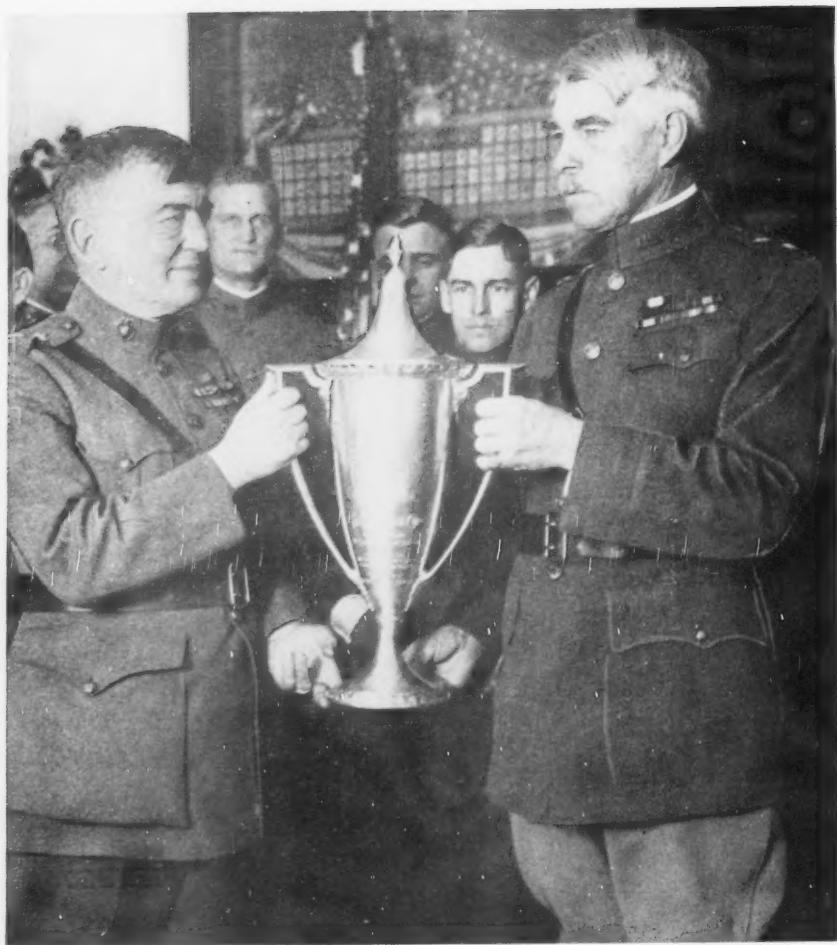
While this recognition comes a little late, be assured that it is freighted with the accumulated good-will of the passing years and with the heartfelt admiration which the cavalry has had and will have for the marines. The marines have always been models of esprit, morale, and of the other attributes which go to make up the good soldier. These qualities were wonderfully exemplified during the World War, and especially at Belleau Wood.

Allow me to wish for you and your corps a continuation of the splendid success which has marked your progress and which, I am sure, you will always achieve.

General Lejeune, in accepting the cup, replied that he received the cup on behalf of the Marine Corps, and on behalf of that corps desired to thank the cavalry and to express appreciation for the sentiments expressed by the Chief of Cavalry and the good feeling represented by the cup; that the members of the Marine Corps had the highest regard and admiration for the cavalry and desired very much to co-operate in promoting the friendliest relations between the two branches of the service.



THE MARINE CUP
Inset: The Cavalryman's Cup



PRESENTATION OF THE MARINE CUP

Major-General Lejeune

Major-General Holbrook

THE MARINE CUP

He referred to the fact that cavalry officers had served on the staff of the Second Division during the World War, and that the marines serving in that division held them in high regard. Finally, he referred to the fact that this cup would help to stimulate interest in good rifle shooting and would therefore be of much benefit to the Marine Corps and to the whole service.

The cup was entered as one of the trophies for the President's Match this past year, although it was not presented until after the matches were held. Lieutenant-Colonel Mumma, cavalry, Executive Officer of the National Matches, wrote from Camp Perry, September 20:

"MY DEAR GENERAL HOLBROOK:

"Receipt is acknowledged of your letter of September 16th, which I have had much pleasure in transmitting to the captain of the Marine Corps Rifle Team.

"Private Raymond O. Coulter, U. S. M. C., is the first winner.

"As a former winner of the Cavalryman's Cup, I am particularly well pleased with this action."

The cup carries as an emblem an etching of the Remington cavalryman that appears on the cover of the *CAVALRY JOURNAL*. The history of this drawing is furnished by Lieutenant-Colonel Seoane, Signal Corps. He states: "Since Remington, the artist, Colonels Hardie and Ripley have all passed away, it may be interesting to note that I used to hear Colonel Ripley state before gatherings of officers that Remington's horseman that adorns the front page of the *CAVALRY JOURNAL* was one Corporal or Sergeant Jack Lannon, who posed for Remington during the Spanish-American War. At that time he had about 30 years' service and belonged to Captain Hardie's Troop G of the 3d Cavalry; was tall and slender, and Colonel Ripley used to add that Remington described him as the most typical cavalryman that had ever come to his notice. He had already served thirty years, but one enlistment had been in another branch. He was so desirous that he should have a full service in the cavalry that, although eligible for retirement, he 'took on another hitch' in the cavalry, and so participated in the Santiago campaign. He contracted yellow fever and died at or near Santiago in 1898."



Notes on the 1922 Endurance Ride

BY

Major J. M. WAINWRIGHT, 3d Cavalry

THIS subject has been so well covered by Major C. L. Scott, Q. M. C. (Remount Service), in the November number of the *Remount*, that it is with considerable hesitancy that I submit these brief notes. However, as some readers of the *CAVALRY JOURNAL* may not see the *Remount*, it might not be amiss to here give a short description of the ride.

PRELIMINARY JUDGING

Twenty-one entries were presented on Sunday, October 15, 1922, at Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., for participation in the annual Endurance Test. The conditions of this test are partially as follows:

The horse must be of known breeding and must be pure bred or at least a cross of one of the well-known breeds. Unlike the Colorado Ride, horses of unknown breeding are not eligible for entry. The breeding of the horses reported for preliminary judging was:

- One Arab (pure bred).
- Six half-bred Arabs.
- Two Morgans.
- Four grade Morgans.
- One saddle-bred.
- One grade saddle-bred.
- Two half-breeds (thoroughbred cross).
- Four thoroughbreds.

The preliminary judging was very thorough and included weighing and the taking of measurements. All defects and blemishes were carefully noted, in order that such other defects and blemishes as might be developed during the ride might be taken into consideration. Each horse was carefully judged, stripped, and under the saddle in motion. Each rider was weighed and the dead weight that he must carry calculated, in order to bring up the total burden of the horse to 225 pounds. I believe that all carried this minimum weight except the winner, *Vendetta*, who, on account of the weight of her rider, carried 235 pounds. After the completion of the preliminary judging, the horses were considered to be in the hands of the judges. Only forage furnished by the authorities might be fed and no one except his rider could care for a horse in any way. The horses were all stabled in the veterinary hospital at Fort Ethan Allen, each in a box stall. Such of the riders as so desired were furnished accommodations in the bachelor quarters; others stayed, from choice, in Burlington.

NOTES ON THE 1922 ENDURANCE RIDE

THE FIRST DAY'S RIDE

The route of the first day's ride from Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., to Brandon, Vt., was so laid as to cover sixty miles. The roads traversed were good and generally soft. Some macadam was encountered, but one could generally find soft going along the sides of the road.

All started off promptly at 6:30 a. m., "in a bunch." Soon, however, the riders strung out over considerable distance, due to the different gaits taken. Here I want to digress for a moment and advise any officer who may participate in this ride in future to let the crowd get away first, thus starting his horse out quietly and alone, particularly so if he be riding a horse inclined to be "hot." Failure to do this caused my mount, *Good Review*, to fret a great deal during the first twenty-five miles, causing him to be somewhat exhausted at the noon halt.

The noon halt of this day's ride was made at the Government Morgan Horse Farm at Middletown, Vt. All riders halted on this as on succeeding days to feed and water their horses and grab a hasty bite of lunch themselves. About twenty minutes were usually consumed at this halt. The afternoon's ride passed without incident, except that the rain, which had commenced at about 11:00 a. m., continued all afternoon, making the footing unpleasantly slippery in places.

All the riders reached Brandon, the end of the day's ride, at 3:30, thus arriving in the minimum time allowed, nine hours.

Immediately after arrival each day, all riders were weighed in with their equipment. On this first day all riders weighed more than at the start, on account of the rain-water that had been soaked up by the equipment, blanket, etc. I might add that at the end of a sixty-mile ride the packed saddle *feels* as if it weighed a lot more as it is carried to the scales than it did during the same operation in the morning.

The first night the horses were well stabled in large and roomy box stalls. Water and forage were conveniently placed. From arrival until about 6:30 all worked on their horses, cooling them and carefully hand-rubbing legs, grooming, and feeding. This practice prevailed daily. Cooling out is, as all horsemen know, one of the most important operations in the care of a tired, hot horse. I noted many times during the five days that a horse would cool out nicely, be quite dry, completely groomed, and apparently all ready for the night, and then break out in a sweat. In this case the wise rider starts all over again to cool his horse out, walking him, covered with a light blanket, in a sheltered place, if practicable.

The rules of the test required that the riders leave their horses alone from 8:00 p. m. until 5:00 a. m.; consequently, after having had an excellent dinner at the Brandon Inn, all went back to the stable, fed their last feed of grain and the remaining hay, and left the stable at 8:00 o'clock. The riders were very comfortably quartered at the Brandon Inn.

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THE SECOND DAY'S RIDE

On the morning of the second day the grade Anglo-Arab *Oh La* was withdrawn before the start. All the others completed the day's ride without incident, but only a comparatively few finished on time. During the forenoon the roads were generally soft, but very slippery; in the afternoon the greater part of the roads were metaled and the country pretty hilly, making it very difficult to maintain the required speed. The rain continued during the greater part of the day. The day's ride terminated at Fort Ethan Allen, as did that of each succeeding day, which arrangement is far more convenient than stopping at a different place each night. This night the grade Morgan mare *Scotia* was withdrawn at 8:30. She was considered to be too much exhausted to continue.

THE THIRD DAY'S RIDE

The morning of the third day opened up clear, bright, and cold. All horses got started between 6:30 and 7 except the grade Morgan *Cascade*, which was withdrawn before the start. At 8:30 Mr. W. R. Brown withdrew his grade Arab *Omar* and his Anglo-Arab *Fleuret*. At 9:45 the same owner withdrew his pure-bred Arab *Sargon*. *Sargon* was the only pure-bred Arab in the test and is truly a remarkable little horse. During the first two days' ride I noticed him trotting along steadily, with a low, straight action, making about 6½ miles an hour and keeping it up, regardless of the grades or the ground. He never seemed to be tired, never fussed or worried, but jogged jauntily along, carrying considerably over one-fourth of his own weight. I do not know his exact measurements, but I should judge him to be about 14.1 hands in height and to weigh between 800 and 850 pounds.

The forenoon of this day was delightful in every way—nice, clear, snappy weather, good roads, and a truly beautiful country. The route lay generally northward of Fort Ethan Allen, partly along the shores of Lake Champlain. The noon halt was made at St. Albans, from which place the return route lay east of that over which the forenoon's ride had been made and over rather higher, rougher country. During the afternoon it became colder and a strong wind came up. Twice during the afternoon violent snow-storms were encountered, accompanied by such a terrific wind as to make it next to impossible to follow the road. This weather very greatly added to the difficulty of the day's ride, already hard enough on account of the very hilly country traversed that day.

Gold Review was the only horse to finish the third day's ride in nine hours, and was, at that time, ahead on the time score. The saddle-bred mare *Sunray*, a beautiful animal, but without enough "bread basket" for this sort of work, was withdrawn this evening, after returning to Fort Ethan Allen.

NOTES ON THE 1922 ENDURANCE RIDE

THE FOURTH DAY'S RIDE

On the fourth morning the grade Morgan *Major S.* was withdrawn before starting, on account of exhaustion, accompanied by a severe congestion in the lungs, from which he died later. The severity of the weather encountered on the third day, more than the distance covered, is probably the cause of the death of this gallant Morgan.

At about 9 o'clock of the fourth morning, after having gone over 15 miles, *Gold Review* was withdrawn on account of lameness resulting from an old injury. He was the first of the thoroughbreds to drop out, and that only after having gone about two hundred miles with a perfect time score. The old horse was game to the last, a true descendant of his desert-bred ancestors, but more later of thoroughbred horses.

This day's ride was not so trying on man and beast as the third day's ride, for the weather was fine. The majority of the horses finished on time. The route was in a northeasterly direction from Fort Ethan Allen, over a very hilly country, but with good footing the majority of the way.

THE FIFTH DAY'S RIDE

On the morning of the fifth day the ground was covered with a wet snow. This made the going very bad, as the horses' feet continually balled up. Most of the riders carried their shoeing hammers in their hands for the first two or three hours, dismounting frequently to knock out the balls. The route lay in a southeasterly direction from Fort Ethan Allen, generally following the course of the Winooski River. The going, which would have been good, except for a few miles of a metaled road, was during the forenoon very bad, on account of the wet, soft snow. The noon halt was made at Waterbury, Vt., from which place the return trip lay principally over the same roads as had been traversed going out. The ride terminated at the hay scales at Fort Ethan Allen, where the nine horses that finished were at once weighed. Therefore, in studying the weight lost by the winners, consideration should be given to the fact that when weighed before the start, the horses had been fed and watered just before they were weighed. When weighed at the finish, they had just completed a sixty-mile stretch with the attendant shrinkage.

Before starting on the fifth day the pure-bred Morgan mare *Fair Lady* was withdrawn on account of the illness of her rider; the grade Anglo-Arab *Toute Bell* and the thoroughbred *Vagrant* were also withdrawn, the latter on account of an enlarged hock due to a little "jack" that he had thrown out. He showed no lameness.

The following table shows the score, time, breeding, weight, etc., of the six horses that were placed. Of the nine horses to finish the test, two were withdrawn before the final judging, which took place the morning after the completion of the ride. These animals were the grade Morgan *Jane Gray* and

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the half-bred Arab *Rustem Bey*, a veteran of four endurance tests, in each of which he has finished and three times been placed—a truly remarkable record of a wonderful horse!

Name.	Breeding sire and dam.	Height.	Weight.	Condition score (max., 60 per cent).	Time score (max., 40 per cent).	Total score.	Loss of score, weight.	Rider.
<i>Vendetta</i> ...	Thoroughbred, by <i>Alan-a-Dale</i> out of <i>Marcotine</i> .	15.2½	1,012½	56	39	95	4%	Major L. A. Beard, Re- mount Service.
<i>Gladstone</i> ..	Morgan, by <i>General Gates</i> out of <i>Minnehaha</i> .	15½	922½	56	36	92	11.3	Mr. Chas. Gordon.
<i>Grant</i>	Grade saddlebred, by <i>Missouri King</i> .	16.1¼	1,185	50	38½	88½	10.6	Mr. A. A. Langley.
<i>Cragmore</i> ...	Half thoroughbred, half standardbred, by <i>Goodrich</i> out of <i>Lady Roma</i> .	15.3	1,032½	45	38¾	83¾	6.1	Major C. P. George, F. A.
<i>Pathfinder</i> ..	Thoroughbred, by <i>Firestone</i> out of <i>Margaret Alice</i> .	15.2	990	45	38½	83½	7.3	Major C. L. Scott, Re- mount Service.
<i>Clonmell</i> ...	Irish hunter, three- quarter bred, by <i>Caradoc</i> .	16	1,050	40	38¾	78¾	7.1	Mr. John J. Morris.

NOTE.—Last year the total score of highest horse was 84 7/45 per cent and on sixth horse was 61 7/45 per cent.

GENERAL REMARKS

Preliminary Training.—I think that all riders in the 1922 endurance test will agree with me that in past years the horses, particularly the army entries, have been overtrained. In many cases the horse has run his race before the test started. This year the horses were not overtrained, but were trained hard. This was accomplished, so far as the army horses were concerned, by two months' training, including long, slow rides (never over thirty miles) twice a week; short, fast work (all trot and gallop) once a week, and walking exercise and grazing the balance of the time. The result was that the horses, while hard and accustomed to carrying weight, were in rather "high" condition, which I believe is what cavalry horses should be before entering on hard field service. Of course, I don't refer to horses rolling in soft fat.

Watering.—I found that every time I watered my horse he at once freshened up. While he drank, I bathed off his head and nostrils with cold water, rubbed his flexor tendons, and washed him around the flanks and between the hind legs. For these purposes I carried a sponge where it would be readily accessible, and recommend that all cavalymen do likewise on long, hard marches, particularly in hot weather.

NOTES ON THE 1922 ENDURANCE RIDE

Feeding.—Not more than fourteen pounds of grain is allowed daily, so I am of the opinion that not more than this amount should be fed in training. Of course, during the severe work one wants his horse to eat all he will, and the problem, therefore, reduces itself into a division of the amount allowed, so that the horse will eat it all and will get the most good out of what he eats. I found the best division of the feed to be as follows:

Morning feed	4 pounds grain.
Noon feed	2 pounds grain.
Afternoon feed, given as soon as cooled out....	4 pounds grain.
8:00 p. m. feed.....	4 pounds grain.

The hay ration was unlimited. I fed a small amount as soon as I got in in the afternoon and a little more after the afternoon grain feed, and then gave the horse all he would eat during the night, just before I left him, at 8:00 p. m.

Massaging.—A great deal of good can be done by properly placed hand-rubbing, particularly to the flexor tendons and hocks. One must know how and where to rub, to do any good; but every race-track tout learns it; so should every cavalryman.

Equipment.—With one exception, every officer in the test rode a regulation officers' saddle (model 1917 or French pattern). Not one of our horses had a pimple on its back at the finish, which cannot be said of *some* of the horses ridden with stock saddles. We (the officers) used *all-wool* blankets, much softer and finer than the issue saddle blanket. To make up the necessary weight (225 pounds), we all carried fitted horseshoes, shoeing hammers, rasps, pincers, clinch cutters, and hoof hooks. Most of these were, of course, essential, in case of a lost or loose shoe, but they added weight in a more useful way than carrying lead. Everything used on the horse had to be carried on his back, so our equipment included an unlined horse cover (issue pattern), dandy brush, rub rags, folding canvas bucket, rope halter, surcingle, and sponges. Each rider also carried a slicker.

A snaffle bit for these rides is a great advantage, as the animal can drink comfortably without having the bit removed. If a curb bit is necessary, a broken pelham is good, as far as the ease in drinking is concerned. For cavalry in the field, of course the double bridle is necessary, but great comfort to the horses will result if, on long and hard marches, where tactical considerations can be eliminated, the bit is removed, put in the saddle-bags, and the horse ridden only in the bridoon.

Gaits.—On these rides, where sixty miles must be covered in nine hours or the time score suffer, one must trot practically all the time, except up and down hill or on bad ground. Great care must be taken to frequently change the diagonal on which the rider posts. To stick to one diagonal on any long, hard ride spells "lame horse" surely. I believe that a gallop of a few hundred

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yards every hour or so is a good thing and, when practicable, it should be done in small cavalry commands. The winner in this year's test galloped about a quarter of a mile each hour. This eases the rider and the horse too.

Endurance of Riders.—One of the riders of this test (a cowboy, bucaroo, and broncho buster) said to me: "I have ridden sixty miles a day lots of times, but this is the first time I ever rode sixty *measured* miles." He expressed the sentiments of every rider. Sixty miles is a long ride, and to keep it up for five consecutive days and care for your horse at night is a severe test of the man. If one could lead his horse once in a while, it would be grateful. This last was so firmly driven home to me that never again will I march a cavalry command long distances without leading frequently.

A Few Suggestions for Future Rides.—In case this ever falls into the hands of those who so well manage these endurance tests, and for other reasons, I want to register a few suggestions as to future endurance rides:

First. Have each day's ride start and finish at the same place. No useful purpose is served in going to different places each or any night.

Second. Have the ride in a "horse country" where soft roads are plentiful. I suggest that next year it be held in the Genesee Valley or in Virginia, in the neighborhood of Warrenton.

Third. Select the time of year, depending on the locality in which held, that the weather will probably be moderate.

Fourth. Allow grooms; a tired man does not do justice to a tired horse.

Participation by Cavalry Officers.—This year's ride was participated in by only two cavalry officers (Major Joseph Plassemyer and the writer), one field artilleryman (Major C. P. George, 2d Field Artillery) and three Remount officers (Majors C. L. Scott, A. H. Jones, and L. A. Beard) being the other army participants. This event is of great educational value to a cavalryman, and I would like to see a lot of cavalry officers who can get horses of any good known breeding take part in these tests.

Thoroughbreds.—A word or two about thoroughbred horses in these long rides. This year (1922) the two big endurance rides, one in Colorado and the other in Vermont, were both won by thoroughbreds. Of the four thoroughbreds entered in the latter, two finished and were placed. Two fell out, due to injury, not to fatigue. None of them ever showed the slightest tendency to quit and each one has a heart as big as a house. No matter how tired they might have been, they were always eager to go forward. All the thoroughbreds in the Vermont test were ridden by army officers. They were:

Vendetta, by *Allan-a-Dale* out of *Marcotine*, owned and bred by Mr. J. Watson Webb, of Shelborne Farms, Vt., was ridden to win by Major L. A. Beard, Q. M. C.

Pathfinder, by *Firestone* out of *Margaret Alice*, was ridden to fifth place by Major C. L. Scott, Q. M. C., and is owned by the U. S. Government.

Vagrant, by *Allan-a-Dale* out of *Nuit Blanche*, like his half-sister, the

A SCHOOL FOR ARMY WAGONERS

winner, was bred by Mr. J. Watson Webb, and was ridden by Major A. H. Jones, Q. M. C. He is owned by the U. S. Government.

Gold Review, by *Oriolus* out of *Excitement*, is an imported Irish horse. He is owned by Major Stanley Koch and was ridden by the writer.

Conclusion.—These tests do not prove "what horse for the cavalry." They prove that a *well-bred* horse is superior in stamina, power, courage, and in every other respect to a "cold-blooded plug." The outstanding feature about this test is that it amounts to a 300-mile race, is a big sporting event, and a liberal education in horsemanship in the field.

A School for Army Wagoners

BY

Lieutenant RICHARD M. GAW, Cavalry

ACCORDING to the Tables of Organization, reduced peace strength, a regiment of cavalry has 17 escort wagons and 12 light wagons or trailmobiles in its field and combat trains. Of these, the escort wagons are drawn by four mules and the trailmobiles by two horses. Thus 29 vehicles are united in the Service Troop of the regiment. However, as the trains will be split up among the troops and squadrons in the field, drivers for the trailmobiles must be provided by the troops. The average trooper is a poor driver, knowing little about draft animals, harness, or the theory of correct driving. Hence a school was formed, as a part of the E. & R. system, which was attended by the wagoners of the service troop and selected men from the lettered troops of the regiment. There was a total of 36 members of the school, of whom 32 were graduated. If a man showed himself to be unadapted to the work, he was eliminated and his place filled by another.

A schedule of instruction was adopted, consisting of one hour's instruction four or five days a week, with an occasional session of three hours. The first days were devoted to talks and demonstrations on nomenclature and care of harness and harnessing. Then came demonstrations on nomenclature and upkeep of vehicles. The class assembled four new escort wagons and made repairs on old ones.

After all members of the class were familiar with the harness and vehicles, driving lessons were begun. Old teamsters and new ones were placed together on a wagon, the old-timers helping and instructing the beginners, first with two animals and later with four. Finally the beginners were given a two-line team by themselves. When they could drive in a straight line, turn, back, zigzag through a line of stakes and back into a difficult place, they were given a four-line team, and the same procedure gone over until they were

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proficient. Interspersed with these driving lessons were informal talks and conferences on stable management, feeding, and hippology. Questions from the men were encouraged and interest was shown.

When the students could drive and had their teams under control, close-order wagon drill was taken up, the movements conforming to Cavalry Drill Regulations. This work was first given at a walk and later at a trot. Once or twice the gallop was taken up, but only for a short time.

Finally the train was required by a reviewing officer to pass in review at a walk, trot, and gallop, with the result that even gaits and good alignment were maintained. All the previous work, both individual driving and combined drill, had been of great value in training the animals as well as the wagoners.

March discipline was taken up during several road marches by the train. Instruction was given in loading and unloading various kinds of loads, parking, camping, the defense of a convoy, and hasty road and bridge repairs. Wagons were overturned, placed in difficult positions in ditches, wheels taken off, and various breakdowns made or simulated and the wagoners instructed and examined in methods of repair in the field.

The wagon-masters and assistants were utilized as assistant instructors in the school, which lasted four months. Competition was encouraged in all lines of the school work, and small cash prizes were given every month to stimulate interest. At a field day, given just before the school closed, three wagons were tied for first place. Their teams were equally well groomed. All harness was spotless. All wagons were completely equipped and equally clean, and all three were able to back into a narrow space at the first trial. After much worry on the part of the judges, the prize money for first, second, and third places was pooled and equally divided among the three, and all bets on the result were called off.

In order to insure continuation of the training received in the school, a practice is carried out in the regiment which has proved a great benefit. Every morning all stable police wagons are formed in a train after they are loaded, marched to the dump by the wagon-master, unloaded and cleaned simultaneously, and marched to the forage sheds. Here they are loaded with the day's forage and grain, the wagoners help each other in the loading, and then return to the stable area, each wagon going to the troop to which it is assigned for stable police, unloading the forage and grain and returning to the service troop. Thus all wagons get to their stables at approximately the same time, and stables can be held formally, as in the lettered troops. This was a difficult thing to do formerly, as wagons were coming in at all hours of the morning, and the proper supervision could not be given to the grooming of mules and cleaning of harness.

NOTICE

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE UNITED STATES CAVALRY ASSOCIATION.

The Annual Meeting of the United States Cavalry Association will be held at Washington, D. C., on Monday, January 15, 1923, at the Army and Navy Club.

The election of officers and of members of the Executive Council will take place at this meeting.

PRIZE ESSAY CONTEST

THE Executive Council of the U. S. Cavalry Association announces a prize essay contest for which all members of the Cavalry Association are eligible. The subject may be chosen from the entire field of cavalry interest. It may be historical or original; it may deal with tactical employment of cavalry, training, cavalry weapons, the horse, or any matter closely connected with cavalry activities.

It must contain not less than 2,500 words nor more than 6,000 words. It may be accompanied by illustrations, which may be of any character. The essays will be judged by a committee of the Executive Council, which will consider interest, instructional value, original thought or research, and presentation (literary merit, readability, attractiveness).

All manuscripts submitted will be available for use if desired by the Editor and will be paid for in such case at the usual rates.

Prizes:

First, \$150.00; Second, \$75.00; Third, \$25.00

If, in the judgment of the committee of award, the manuscripts submitted do not have sufficient merit, it may withdraw any prizes from the competition.

Manuscripts should preferably be typed double space and in duplicate. They should be mailed so as to reach the Secretary not later than May 1, 1923. Each manuscript should be signed with a nom-de-plume; the nom-de-plume and writer's name and address should be submitted inclosed in a separate sealed envelope, without any superscription, attached to the manuscript. The author's name should not appear on the manuscript nor elsewhere, except in the sealed attached envelope.

Editorial Comment

RESERVE CAVALRY TO HORSE

THE GREAT OBSTACLE to the fullest development of a cavalry reserve would seem to be the lack of opportunity for mounted training. The correspondence courses provide for instruction in a number of subjects. Even theoretical instruction in horsemanship and the care and management of horses may be given by this means. A few reserve officers are able to attend a course at the Cavalry School and a fortunate few are the possessors of saddle horses or have the opportunity of using them. Nevertheless the lack of a general opportunity for reserve officers (and eventually the enlisted reserve) to mount up and ride is a serious drawback.

In this connection it is interesting to note what is being done in somewhat analogous cases in France and Belgium. In the former country a system of riding societies is already actively functioning, which has for its avowed primary purpose the elementary preparation in horsemanship of the young men who will later be called to service, and has been resorted to as a preliminary to the garrison training, now reduced from two years to eighteen months.

In Belgium the reserve officers are encouraged to take regular courses of mounted instruction in the military garrisons where there are mounted troops. They are even permitted—under regulation—to take horses of active mounted organizations for individual riding. Above all, in both countries the provisions for the use of horses by others than the active military personnel recognize that Sunday is the day on which the opportunity is greatest.

To be sure, our country does not in the least resemble France or Belgium. Many American reserve officers would have to make a railroad journey of some hundreds of miles to avail themselves of the opportunity which the average Frenchman or Belgian will find close to his hand; also, there are other considerations. Horses in the regular service are assigned to its individuals, and the occasional use of individually assigned horses by reserve officers has its possibilities of trouble; but this difficulty, like many of a similar character, can doubtless be overcome.

The conception of the Regular Army as only one component of the Army of the United States will inspire the proper attitude with which to approach this problem. The realization must come that just as the regular cavalry must furnish the nucleus for organization of the reserve cavalry and the means of its instruction—officers, men, camps, correspondence courses—so also must it expect to contribute horses.

If it is objected that the cavalry is most of it stationed too remote from centers of population to make this practicable, then it can only be urged in reply that *ipso facto* it is failing to accomplish its principal task, which is the

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building up of the other and larger components (in its own branch) of the national defense project. Many other elements admittedly enter into the distribution of regular cavalry units and will prevent for a long time, if not, indeed, always, an ideal distribution, regarded from this angle alone; but since the building up of the National Guard and the Organized Reserves is, after all, the most important of our missions, this matter of closer physical contact between the regular cavalry and the other components is bound to influence the future distribution of regular cavalry troops; so that ultimately the plans adopted in the thickly populated European countries may find a ready application with us. The degree of success of those plans should therefore be of interest to us.

In the meantime the case is not hopelessly bad in this country. While much of our regular cavalry is far removed from thickly populated regions and many army posts have no cavalry contingents, nevertheless some of our cavalry garrisons are ideally located for the purpose of experimenting with this idea. Its success or failure at these points will go far to determine whether the plan will come eventually to have a wider application.

It is interesting to note that reserve cavalry officers in the vicinity of Chicago have been allowed to avail themselves of the opportunity for mounted training represented by the 14th Cavalry at Fort Sheridan. At a training day recently held at that station on a Sunday, forty-four reserve officers had an hour and a half of mounted drill and a ride on the bridle path, and after a dinner at one of the troop barracks had two and a half hours of dismounted pistol practice on the near-by target range; also, the 3d Cavalry, at Fort Myer, has offered an opportunity for some of the officers of the 306th Cavalry to participate in an organization officers' ride. These activities are a hopeful indication of what can be and, to a limited extent, is being done in this important direction.

If we are going to have a cavalry reserve that is worthy of the name, it must be a mounted cavalry reserve. It's a long way to go, doubtless, and the first steps are being taken in a tentative fashion, but they are necessary steps and the effort of the whole branch will ultimately overcome the difficulties. The effort will be more than justified by the result.

CAVALRY JOURNAL BINDING AND INDEX

THE INDEX OF VOLUME XXXI (1922) of THE CAVALRY JOURNAL is ready for distribution, free of cost, to any subscriber who may make request for a copy. It is appropriate here to inform subscribers that the management of THE CAVALRY JOURNAL will have the numbers of any year bound in half morocco for about \$1.25. Subscribers who desire their JOURNALS bound should furnish them to THE CAVALRY JOURNAL office, as stocks of back numbers are very limited and in the case of many numbers are entirely exhausted. Indices for Volume XXIX (1920) and Volume XXX (1921) are still available for those who may desire them.

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Copies of January and April, 1922, JOURNALS are in demand, and the October, 1922, edition is nearly exhausted; it is requested that any one having a copy of these numbers forward same to THE CAVALRY JOURNAL office; 25 cents will be paid for back numbers.

Old numbers of THE CAVALRY JOURNAL are received from time to time by THE CAVALRY JOURNAL office, which will welcome requests for such numbers. They will be supplied in so far as they are available. If not available, they will be advertised for in the JOURNAL.

HOPES FOR AN ARMY HORSE SHOW TEAM AT THE OLYMPIC GAMES

IN A RECENT number of *Rider and Driver* a front-page editorial invited attention to the desirability of providing for the attendance of American Army officers at foreign horse shows. This has been a matter of discussion in several circles for some months and has latterly become of more wide-spread interest. Especially the fine showing made by our officers at the horse shows at Rochester, Syracuse, and New York this past fall has interested a number of keen horse lovers in this matter and *Rider and Driver* proposes the establishment of a fund for the purpose of providing proper mounts and sending officers. Officers who have become acquainted with the project have assuredly been highly appreciative of this spirit shown by their civilian friends, and the War Department has evinced a hearty approval of the idea. The whole matter was taken up by the American Remount Association, and its present status can best be indicated by a letter from the chairman of the Sports and Competition Committee of the American Remount Association to Colonel R. H. Williams and a letter of the latter to the Chief of Staff, which follow:

DECEMBER 4, 1922.

Colonel R. H. WILLIAMS, Jr.,
#1 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

DEAR SIR: Great interest is being displayed by civilian horsemen in sending suitable horse-show teams to the Olympiad in London and to the Olympic Games in 1924. Many inquiries as to what work is being done and also many offers of assistance are daily being sent to this Association and to me as chairman of the Sports and Competitions Committee.

In order to handle any such work, it is thought that a special horse-show committee should be appointed by the Sports and Competitions Committee of the American Remount Association. It is further thought that the full support and co-operation of the War Department in any plan should also be obtained. Therefore, with the approval of the Executive Committee of the American Remount Association, I, as chairman of the Sports and Competitions Committee, name you and Mr. Pierre Lorillard, Jr., as the committee of

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two, with full power to make necessary arrangements for proper organization and action for an Army Horse Show team at the Olympiad in London and the Olympic Games in 1924, including obtaining the approval and co-operation of the War Department.

Sincerely yours,

C. L. SCOTT,

Chairman, Sports and Competitions Committee.

DECEMBER 4, 1922.

CHIEF OF STAFF, U. S. ARMY,

State, War and Navy Building, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: In order to finance, without expense to the government, an army horse-show team at the Olympiad in London and at the Olympic Games in 1924, a number of civilian horsemen have expressed a willingness to donate both horses and funds for that purpose, and some have even begun work thereon.

In order to formulate a definite plan for this undertaking and to have the nucleus of a central organization for handling the work, the chairman of the Sports and Competition Committee of the American Remount Association, with the approval of the Executive Committee of said Association, has designated Mr. Pierre Lorillard, Jr., and myself as a committee of two, with full power to make the arrangements for proper organization and action, including obtaining the approval and support of the War Department.

This Special Committee, consisting of myself and Mr. Lorillard, thinks that, in order to complete the committee, a cavalry officer, an artillery officer, and an officer of the Remount Service, Q. M. C., should be included thereon. The Special Committee therefore requests that you designate, or have the Chief of Services designate, three officers, as indicated above, to serve on this committee.

All plans of the committee will be submitted to the War Department for approval. As I was informed by you in your letter to me dated November 24, 1922, before the organization of this Special Committee, that a scheme of this character for entering an army team for Olympiad and Olympic Games in 1924 had the official support and backing of the War Department, I trust that the above plan, more in detail, and the organization of the committee as suggested herein will meet with the full approval and support of the War Department.

Yours truly,

R. H. WILLIAMS.

As this number of the CAVALRY JOURNAL is being prepared for the press, it is learned that the War Department has given approval to the plan and will name three officers, as proposed, to form with Colonel Williams and Mr. Lorillard a committee to complete arrangements.

Success of this project seems assured, therefore, and it is evident that it will be in competent hands. The best interests of the service require that mounted officers back this project with the utmost enthusiasm and endeavor, in so far as they may be invited, to co-operate by the committee. Certainly,

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the army should be generally informed of this project, for a general interest in this work will be an encouragement not only to the civilians who proposed it and pledged a liberal support, but also to the officers who may be selected to compete.

PROGRESS IN THE ORGANIZED RESERVES

IT IS ASSUMED that the attention of Reserve officers will naturally be drawn to THE ORGANIZED RESERVES Section of the CAVALRY JOURNAL. It is to be hoped that officers of the regular service and of the National Guard will also have a regard to that section. In this number one of the regular officers on duty with the Organized Reserves tells just what has been done and is being done to develop a Reserve division of Cavalry from a paper theory to a physical fact. Regular officers who may be detailed some day on this character of duty will do well to keep informed of the splendid progress which is being made.

CAVALRY AND THE ENDURANCE RIDES

READERS OF THIS CAVALRY JOURNAL will note the accounts of the two endurance rides of the past year written by participants of those rides, and will also probably note the small share in those rides undertaken by the cavalry. In one of them a cavalryman was the winner, through his own individual energy and efforts. The cavalry participant in the other calls attention to the deplorable lack of interest shown by the cavalry in the eastern ride. The cavalry must sit up and take notice.

The Remount Service, the Field Artillery, civilian horsemen, and cow-punchers are getting the principal benefit from these rides. Assuredly, the cavalry should take the lead.

The difficulty lies principally in the great expense which an individual officer must sustain, since either ride is held at a great distance from the stations of most officers. It is suggested, therefore, that this is a matter to be taken up within each regiment or cavalry garrison, or possibly by the whole branch, to the end that a number of officers will be enabled to participate in these important horse events in the future.

"JOURNAL" SUBSCRIPTIONS

AS THE CAVALRY JOURNAL goes to press for this issue, there is but one regiment which has a 100 per cent subscription list, the 13th Cavalry, in which every officer and troop is paid up. Captain Ira A. Correll, Adjutant of the Thirteenth, is responsible for this proper condition. The lack of remittances from one officer in both the 8th and the 12th is all that prevents those regiments from maintaining their previous record. The 4th Cavalry has only

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three officers preventing a 100 per cent record. About 80 per cent of regular cavalry officers are members of the U. S. Cavalry Association. It should be 100 per cent. Regimental representatives can do no more than ask officers to join. The individuals must see their duty and come in—and stay in! Every officer commanding a unit must see that his unit is paid up at all times. The men of the cavalry are entitled to know all about their arm. The CAVALRY JOURNAL can be better and more attractive in proportion as the management gets support from its proper field.

EMBELLISHING THE OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF CAVALRY

NINE OUT of the fourteen regiments have ordered coats of arms for exhibition in the office of the Chief of Cavalry. Seven of these have already been finished and framed, and they make a handsome show which every visitor to the Chief must appreciate. The special organization insignia which is now authorized by uniform regulations is being collected as it is being manufactured and will be on exhibition. The tabards of the several regiments are also being collected for exhibition. The 7th Cavalry was the first to send in its tabard, adorned with its very handsome hand-painted coat of arms.

A complete set of panoramic views of all the cavalry garrisons and regiments decorate the walls of the office, while a gallery of panels afford an opportunity to present to the visitor a fine collection of photographs showing spectacular jumping and other cavalry activities. Cavalry equipment is illustrated by actual sets of equipment which are kept properly shined and polished. Cavalrymen may be assured that the office of their Chief makes as fine an appearance as any in Washington.

COMPENSATION TO CONTRIBUTORS

THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL has authorized the Editor to offer to contributors to THE CAVALRY JOURNAL a remuneration at the rate of one dollar a page, such compensation to be not less than five dollars for any contribution. It is recognized that the amount offered is inconsiderable, and it is offered, not as a measure of the value of the contribution to THE CAVALRY JOURNAL, but purely as a recognition of the *fact* that the author has given to THE JOURNAL something of value.

The Prize Essay Contest (announced on page 85) and this proffered compensation are for the purpose of inspiring a more general effort of composition—which of course involves study and professional preparation. This is conceived as being one of the objects for which the Cavalry Association was founded. The Editor will give careful consideration to every manuscript submitted.

Topics of the Day

ARMORED CARS FOR CAVALRY UNITS

IN THE FRENCH ARMY there have been organized, for use with the cavalry, fourteen battalions of armored cars carrying a 37 mm. gun and a Hotchkiss machine-gun in a turret. The combat group is commanded by a captain and is organized in 3 or 4 combat sections, each section being commanded by a lieutenant and including 3 or 4 combat cars, 1 liaison car, and 1 motorcycle. Each cavalry division has three groups, or 42 armored cars with turrets. Each armored car is commanded by a warrant officer, who has under his orders a driver, a gunner, and a loading number; so that four men are carried in the car.

The combat cars of a cavalry automobile machine-gun group are the American "white" truck and are armored. They carry a Hotchkiss machine-gun and a 37 mm. semi-automatic gun located in a revolving turret. They are protected all over by plates of 8 mm. shrapnel-proof armor, which can resist the normal small-arms bullet up to 30 meters and the armor-piercing bullet up to within 200 meters. In addition to the four men, this vehicle transports a supply of ammunition, including tracer bullets and explosive shells.

These cars are capable of traveling forward or backward with nearly equal facility and their practical speed is from 18 to 20 kilometers an hour. Their gasoline supply will be sufficient for 250 km. These cars are 5.60 meters long and 2 meters wide; they weigh six tons.

The liaison cars are the ordinary touring type, armored, and are used to transport officers and liaison agents. They can also be utilized to bring up light ammunition supply during an action.

NINTH CAVALRY MAKES BRILLIANT SHOWING

31st Infantry Gives Praise to Cavalrymen

IT IS FORTUNATE that success is in a large measure its own reward. There is the feeling of satisfaction and joy of accomplishment which springs from a sense of duty well performed, of high attainment, of excellence and superiority following honest effort.

It has been our pleasure recently to observe at first hand a very fine body of troops. It is with considerable pride that we point to the fact that we belong to the same army as E and G Troops of the 9th Cavalry, which were recently combined to form an escort for Secretary Denby. Although they belong to a different branch of the service, who among us was not filled with admiration and inspired to new efforts by their example?

What soldierly bearing! What splendid deportment! What immaculate equipment! What quiet efficiency! New uniforms, cut to the latest pattern; every button lacquered; shoes and leggings new and stained to match

TOPICS OF THE DAY

each other and all leather horse equipment; white stocks; new hats, newly blocked; new hat cords; new chin straps, all uniform; spur straps new and alike; saber scabbards cleaned with "Khaki Blanco;" spurs burnished to perfection. It is apparent that every man must have expended a good deal of his own money to prepare himself as above for this occasion.

Horses were in good condition after a three days' march, but all were clipped upon arrival in Manila and given an extra hour's grooming before the ceremony.

In order to make the best appearance possible, an extra set of saddle equipment had been carried along in the wagons. These saddles were the crowning feature of the display. Each one, together with all straps and attachments, was polished like cordovan, every metal part, down to the smallest rivet, was highly burnished, and all saddle cloths and blankets were new. Bridles were polished to match the saddles and all metal parts brilliantly shined.

There is no excellence without great labor, and those of us who observed these cavalymen can testify to the labor as well as the excellence. The day not being long enough they worked well into the night and arose long before daybreak to complete the final touches.

Troop E is regularly commanded by Captain R. S. Parker, Troop G by Captain R. B. Trimble. The latter officer commanded the combined troop with 1st Lieutenants W. L. Barriger and E. F. Cress.

It is regrettable that bad weather prevented this immaculate body of men from showing to best advantage when Secretary Denby arrived. By their accomplishment they aroused the respect and admiration of their friends in the 31st Infantry and reflected credit on the whole Army as well as the Ninth Cavalry.—*Here and There with 31st.*

THE FRENCH CHARGER CLASS CHAMPIONSHIP

AFTER A SUSPENSION during the war and the several subsequent years of poor showing, the past year witnessed a charger class championship of the French Army worthy of its former traditions. This event was held from April 1 to 8, in Paris, and was contested for by many officers. It was won by Captain de Sartiges, on *Jehova*, with Colonel Bucant, on *Eperlan*, second, and Lieutenant Rigon, on *Spahis*, third.

In an interesting article in the *Revue de Cavalerie* for May-June, 1922, General Blacque-Belaire gives a review of the history of this championship, which dates back to the year 1902. In 1914 it had become a well-developed, popular, and useful event. The author states: "This competition before the war had the most rapid influence upon the development of French equitation. To find a race-horse, a school-horse, a horse for the horse-show, a hunter, is always a good fortune for the cavalryman. To possess a horse which has all

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these merits and proves them by severe tests is truly rare. To develop such qualities demands, moreover, on the part of the proprietor knowledge, patience, determined will, and real skill."

The post-war performance has not been satisfactory. In 1914 there were 136 contestants; in 1920 there were 30, and in 1921 only 14. Moreover, the contestants lacked sufficient training in many respects.

With a view to affording a fresh opportunity for this competition, which should be the most useful of all to the cavalry, the championship was introduced into the Army of the Rhine in the fall of 1921. The results, it appears, have not been satisfactory; but the author believes that they have called such attention to the lack of all-round training that the institution of this event will prove to be highly profitable.

The conditions are given herewith, as they should be of interest to American mounted officers:

Object.—The charger-class championship has for its object to recompense the labor of officers who by their knowledge and skill have been able to develop in a horse the qualities indispensable for a cavalry mount which may be used in advance guard or on reconnaissance—that is to say, the conformation indispensable to the prestige of a leader; quality, which may be defined further as power of endurance, handiness, strength, speed, which requires sound organs and members; absolute submission to the aids of the rider, either in combat or in riding across country.

The tests necessary to determine the existence and the degree of these qualities are:

- (a) An examination of conformation.
- (b) An endurance ride of 25 to 30 kilometers, made at rapid gaits, partly on the road (test of good feet), partly on varied ground (test of bottom and handiness).
- (c) A test of training (submission to the aids).
- (d) A test called "*Parcours de chasse*" (training for obstacles).
- (e) A test of steeplechasing (speed, freedom, strength).
- (f) A presentation, mounted, at the three gaits, designed to determine the condition of the horse after the preceding tests.
- (g) In addition, the jury will consider the correctness of the rider and the style of the horse throughout the event.

In order to put the horse into the best condition and to facilitate the task of the rider as well as that of the jury, the order of the test will be (unless changed by unavoidable circumstances):

- 1st. Reception of the horses; examination for conformation (first day).
- 2d. *Parcours de chasse* (hunting course?) and steeplechase (second day).

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3d. Test of training (riding hall or corral) (third day).

4th. Endurance test (fourth day). The author recommends that this test be delayed by one day to give a preceding day of rest.

5th. Presentation, mounted, at the three gaits.

Final considerations and classification (fifth day).

Contestants are limited to mounts at least seven years old (except for thoroughbreds, which may be six years old), and less than 15.

The *Parcours de Chasse* will be held in an inclosure over a course of from 1,500 to 1,800 meters, comprising about 15 obstacles from 1 meter to 1 meter 15 in height, disposed so as to tax the suppleness, handiness, and free-going of the horses to the exclusion of all idea of speed. The pace should not, however, be less at any time than 300 meters to the minute.

The steeplechase will be over a course comprising 2,000 meters over obstacles and 600 meters on the flat. The obstacles will comprise six to eight, including wide hedges and water jumps of 3 meters 50.

The test of training (to prove the horse to be free of leg, light in the hand, and submissive to the aids) will consume about 10 minutes for each mount. It will include half turns on the forehand, on the haunches, work on two tracks at walk and trot, the gallop departs, false gallop, circles, serpentines, change of lead, and will not include the higher airs or high schooling. Great precision will be insisted upon.

The relative weights to be given these several tests are: *Parcours de chasse* (work over obstacles, jumping), 6, which the author believes should be reduced to 4; steeplechase, 3; test of training, 6; endurance test, 6; conformation, 1; presentation after tests, 1; style of rider, 2.

TRAINING REGULATIONS

DRILL REGULATIONS, old manuals, and old instructional pamphlets will soon be scrapped. In accordance with G. O. No. 82, W. D., 1919, as amended by G. O. No. 51, W. D., 1921, the existing drill and training manuals for the army are being revised and are being published, under supervision of the General Staff, by the Adjutant General of the Army, in one series of pamphlets, as Training Regulations.

The pamphlets are grouped under the following general headings:

Doctrines, Principles, and
Methods.
Officers.
The Soldier.
Specialists.
General Training.
Equipment.
Instruments.
Weapons.
Ammunition.

Supply.
Animals.
Transportation.
Each of the branches of
the service.
Combined Arms.
Field Training.
Staff Manual.
Field Service Regulations.

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The agencies and branches of the service most concerned with the different subjects are now preparing the pamphlets. The series of pamphlets is to include all subjects required in the training of the army. This will do away to a great extent with the necessity of the purchasing private publications on training.

The pamphlets are to be uniform in principles, terms, preparation, arrangement, and size throughout the series. Each pamphlet has a number and a title and shows by what agency or branch prepared. Each pamphlet covers a subject or part of subject and will be for the use of any branch of the service requiring same.

Careful co-ordination is being had between all branches concerned with the different subjects in the preparation of the pamphlets. This co-ordination will bring about a thorough study of the subjects and will tend to the perfecting of the pamphlets.

Officers, commanders, headquarters, and organizations will not require all pamphlets of the series. Printed lists will contain the pamphlets required by each. The pamphlets required by an officer, commander, headquarters, or organization are to be bound together as a book in an adjustable or loose-leaf binder, the same as now furnished for Army Regulations. A pamphlet can be revised and published without the necessity of disturbing other pamphlets not affected by the revision. This will make revision less expensive.

Of those published up to date may be mentioned No. 10-5, Doctrines, Principles, and Methods, Basic. This covers the doctrine, principles, and methods of war, doctrines, principles, and methods of training, and systems of training.

The Cavalry Branch has been particularly progressive in the matter of these training regulations. Those pamphlets prepared under the direction of the Chief of Cavalry and already published include:

- The Soldier. Instruction Mounted, without Arms. T. R. No. 50-45.
- The Soldier. Instruction Mounted, with Rifle. T. R. No. 50-50.
- The Soldier. Instruction Dismounted, with Pistol. T. R. No. 50-55.
- The Soldier. Instruction Mounted, with Pistol. T. R. No. 50-60.
- The Soldier. Instruction with the Saber. T. R. No. 50-65.
- The Soldier. Saber Exercise. T. R. No. 50-70.
- Animals. Training Remounts. T. R. No. 360-10.
- Cavalry. The Cavalry Rifle Squad. T. R. No. 425-25.
- Cavalry. The Cavalry Rifle Platoon. T. R. No. 425-30.
- Cavalry. The Cavalry Machine Rifle Squad and Platoon. T. R. No. 425-35.
- Cavalry. The Cavalry Troop. T. R. No. 425-45.
- Cavalry. The Cavalry Squadron. T. R. No. 425-50.
- Cavalry. The Cavalry Regiment. T. R. No. 425-55.
- Cavalry. Duties of Machine-gun Personnel. T. R. No. 425-60.

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Other training regulations already published, of general interest, are First Aid; Outlines of First Aid for Injured or Sick, T. R. No. 112-5, and Hygiene, Principles of Personal Hygiene, T. R. No. 113-5.

The Cavalry Regulations, together with a few more not yet published, supersede the Cavalry Drill Regulations of 1916. Most of them have previously been published in mimeographed form, and in limited numbers have been available for the past year, but the new printed pamphlets are more complete and contain the necessary illustrations and diagrams. Photographic illustrations are used when appropriate.

These pamphlets have not all, unfortunately, been printed in sufficient numbers to permit of general distribution. Requisition should be made in the customary manner to the Adjutant General of the Army. In so far as they are available they will be supplied to the National Guard and Reserve as well as to the Regular Army. They may, however, be obtained by purchase from the Superintendent of Public Documents. A post-office money-order should be forwarded with the request. Each pamphlet is listed at 5 cents.

BELGIAN CAVALRY CHARGED WITH INSTRUCTION IN HORSEMANSHIP OF OFFICERS OF OTHER ARMS AND OF RESERVE OFFICERS

A RECENT ORDER issued from the Belgian Ministry of National Defense provides for courses of equitation for officers of other than the mounted arms. These courses will be given every year, October 15 to the 1st of August. Station commanders are charged with the organization of these courses under higher instructions. The horses and instructors are to be made available from the mounted units of the several garrisons. Besides the practice of equitation, the course comprises the theory of equitation, general ideas of hippology, the principles of horse management in garrison and in campaign, the care of horse equipment, as well as instruction in the matter of saddling, bridling, and packing. Generally, lessons in the riding hall will be of one hour's duration; lessons outside, of two hours. Applications to take the course will be voluntary, but the attendance then becomes obligatory.

Also, courses are to be provided for reserve officers of whatever grade of cavalry, for other reserve officers of the grade of captain and senior, and for reserve lieutenants assigned as adjutants. These courses will be given Sunday mornings. If reserve officers reside in a garrison where there is a mounted unit, they may make their applications direct to the commanding officers; in other cases, to the proper higher authority.

Furthermore, in cases where the aptitude and training of the reserve officer is deemed sufficient, the station commander concerned may authorize him to use a horse on Sunday morning for individual riding outside the post. These horses must be taken from and returned to the stables by the reserve officer himself.

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PRESENT-DAY TENDENCIES OF GERMAN CAVALRY

FROM AN ARTICLE by Captain Brown de Colstoun in the *Revue de Cavalerie* of May-June, 1922, the following abstract is submitted:

The Treaty of Versailles fixed the cavalry of the German Army at three divisions, each of six regiments of cavalry and one mounted artillery battalion. The plans and basis for instruction and training are not, however, it appears, predicated on this organization, but are designed to prepare the troops for the employment of arms and engines of war expressly prohibited by the Treaty of Versailles. The German Ministry of War plans for a cavalry division that shall be a unit of combat possessing within itself all the means which will enable it to perform independently all of its missions. The cavalry corps planned by the German Army is purely a command agency. The divisions are made unusually strong and independent.

The squadron will comprise about 185 men and 200 horses; it will have a complement of 6 light machine-guns. The regiment will comprise four squadrons, a machine-gun detachment of 12 heavy guns, and a section of artillery (probably 77mm.). The regiment will in the proper case form a dismounted unit analogous to an infantry battalion. The brigade is composed of two regiments.

The cavalry division is composed of 1 headquarters, 1 transmission group, 3 cavalry brigades, 1 group of armored cars (12), 3 groups of cavalry machine-guns (each of 12 heavy guns), 1 cyclist battalion, provided with automobiles mounting machine guns and trench mortars; 1 support battalion of infantry (truck transportation), and 1 regiment of artillery, composed of 1 battalion of 3 horse batteries, 1 mixed battalion of light field tractor howitzers and of 10 cm. cannon, 1 group of anti-aircraft defense, 1 section of cavalry pioneers, 1 air squadron, 1 sanitary group, and 1 veterinary ambulance.

The strength of this division may be estimated at a minimum of 500 officers, 12,000 men and 9,500 horses, with an armament of 180 light and 138 heavy machine-guns, 12 guns of small calibre (on armored cars), 12 infantry accompanying guns, 2 light trench mortars, 12 field pieces (77's), 8 light field howitzers (105's), 2 heavy guns (10 cm.), anti-aircraft guns sufficient to provide some of them with each brigade, 12 to 24 airplanes.

One truck train and one automobile train will be provided.

The divisional cavalry is quite transformed into a mobile detachment of all arms, which will be composed of two cavalry squadrons, a cyclist company, a section of armored cars, and a section of transmission (cavalry type).

It is conceived that neither aviation alone nor cavalry alone can be entrusted with the duty of distant reconnaissance. This task is shared by these two arms, and in any case cavalry must undertake the distant reconnaissance in the event of lack of sufficient aviation. The radius of action of the cavalry divisions is increased by their own air service, and it is contemplated to entrust to the cavalry division a zone of exploration of a width of 40 to 50 kilometers.

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Particular thought is bestowed upon the movement of the infantry component, which "will frequently march between the advance guard and the main body, or it may be sent ahead, accompanied by one or more squadrons, to be joined in the course of the march by the rest of the division."

With respect to the employment of cavalry, it remains an organ of reconnaissance, of security, of maneuver, and of combat, particularly adapted for enveloping maneuvers and actions on the flanks and in the rear of the enemy. Distant raids against the enemy's lines of communications are again regarded in favor, as being possibly very profitable. In the accomplishment of its missions the cavalry must endeavor to seek out the enemy cavalry and drive it from the field.

The contemplated employment of cavalry can be epitomized as mounted maneuver and fire combat. The mounted combat is still contemplated, but for small units under favorable conditions.

HARRY WORCESTER SMITH ON ARMY HORSEMANSHIP

"THE EXHIBITIONS put up by our officers are one of the greatest attractions of our horse shows," writes Mr. Harry Worcester Smith, prominent horseman and sport lover, in a special article in *Rider and Driver's* special Horse Show Number of November 4, 1922. In the course of a long article on the development of horsemanship through the ages, which will delight the bibliophile no less than the lover of horses, beautifully illustrated with some reproductions of quaint plates from Pluvinal's "Horsemanship," published in 1623, the writer, who has officiated as judge at many horse shows and is well known by many of our army horsemen, takes occasion to review the progress of riding education in our army and finishes by unstinted praise of what the army has done and is doing to develop horsemanship.

The writer heads his article with a picture of the noted equestrian statue of Colleoni, the great Italian general, who at thirty-two years of age conquered all before him. Then, after a couple of spirited verses of Will Ogilvie's

"My song is of the horseman who rides, unblanched, the vale,
Who dares the deepest river and risks the stoutest rail," etc.,

the author plunges into Xenophon and the Comte de Foix and emerges, after a learned chat about a dozen or so masters of horse, in company with our own great Phil Kearny. From this point it is a natural step to Colonel Guy V. Henry, General William Harding Carter, Colonel Short, the Junior Polo Championship, the army at Syracuse and Rochester and Major John Barry, only to mention a few of the facts and personalities upon which the author touches so delightfully. When the army attracts the notice and praise of such an eminent civilian sportsman, who, moreover, makes his appreciation public in so noteworthy a fashion, the army can do no less than say, We thank you, sir!

New Books Reviewed

The Book Department of the U. S. Cavalry Association can furnish any of the new books reviewed or referred to in this department, and will give prompt attention to any orders submitted by the readers of the Journal.

COMBAT ORDERS. The General Service Schools, 1922-1923. (Price, paper, 50 cents.)

This revision of the "Combat Orders" of 1920 embodies the material contained in the earlier pamphlet in a new and improved arrangement. There are some minor changes in instructions and forms, but the revision has consisted principally in a much more admirable arrangement, which should considerably facilitate the study and use of this textbook. The size of page and size of type is increased, which is an improvement. The book, as in the case of the earlier edition, is composed of three principal parts—the text, covering the whole matter of combat orders, including letters of instruction, warning orders, movement orders, field orders, and administrative orders; forms for all kinds of orders, as orders for advance, outpost, attack, passage of lines, relief, position in readiness, withdrawal from action, retreat, pursuit, etc.; and a compilation of sample orders covering the same scope. A form for estimate of the situation and a list of authorized abbreviations are included.

TEXTBOOK ON FIELD FORTIFICATION; COURSE IN FIELD ENGINEERING. The General Service Schools, 1922. (Price, paper, 50 cents.)

This new textbook, which is printed in limited numbers for use as a text at the General Service Schools, should not be confused with the several editions of an earlier publication in pamphlet form with the similar title, "Notes on Field Fortification." The distinction in the titles is a guide to the difference between the earlier text, which was formerly used in the School of the Line, and the new book, which is a complete textbook, carefully prepared, with the subject-matter well arranged. The organization of a position for defense is fully covered, several degrees of preparation being discussed. The general position is first considered; then the details of the position in natural succession; then the detailed preparation of the position is taken up, with attention given to trench forms and traces, obstacles, weapons, time and labor estimates.

A sample map problem is appended. This is not an engineer manual on trench construction, but rather a treatise and text on the larger subject of the selection, organization, and preparation of a defensive position.

THE RUSSIAN TURMOIL (Memoirs: Military, Social, and Political). By General A. I. Denikin. E. P. Dutton & Co. (Price, \$8.00.)

The author was born in the Russian Army. His father was a soldier before him and retired a major. The author's career has been a marked one, and one is struck by the fact that he had experimented with democratizing the army

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when merely a company officer. He apostrophizes near the end of this book: "Yes, Mr. Kerensky, I did this also in my younger days. I privately abolished disciplinary punishment—'watch one another; restrain the weak-spirited. After all, you are decent men; show that you can do your duty without the stick.' I finished my command. During the year the behavior of the company had not been above the average; it drilled poorly and lazily. . . . It was said afterwards that the company (after my departure) soon showed improvement."

The author held high command during the war and was commanding the Eighth Army Corps when the revolution broke, in February, 1917. General Alexeiev, who had been chief of staff since the fall of 1915, was designated commander-in-chief by the provisional government and Denikin was appointed chief of staff. He held this high post for a few months, until Brussilov succeeded to the command. The author then went to command the Western Front.

The Russian Turmoil is a history of the Russian Revolution in its effect on the army. When it is remembered that in February, 1917, the army was a powerful part of the Russian nation, this phase of the revolution is realized to be an important one. Of course, to a military student and professional soldier it is of paramount importance.

The author traces the roots of disruption in so far as they were recognizable in the army before the revolution. He deals frankly with the defects of the Czarist régime. Then, one after another, he describes the course of the revolution from its outbreak in Petrograd; the weak, vacillating surrender of the Czar; the rise of the Soviets to power; and, within the Soviets, the increasing influence of the Bolsheviks. He narrates the brief career of Kerensky; the management (or mismanagement, better) of the army by commissars and committees of the front; the loss of all discipline and the rapid disintegration of the army, until the democratized mass of Russian soldiery were devoid of all power, either for offense or defense. A final flicker of spirit—the Kornilov effect—and then the last vestiges of authority obliterated. The author, commander-in-chief of the southwestern front, was arrested and thrown into a common jail, to be reviled and cursed by a frothy bestial crowd of revolutionary soldiers.

The course of events, intensely interesting, is well narrated. The author displays a complete grasp of their interrelation and significance, and while the author is a military man, writing of the revolution principally in its effects on the army, he includes a surprisingly comprehensive survey of the political, economic, and social factors.

FIRST DIVISION HISTORY.

A number of copies of the "History of the First Division"—price, \$5.00—are available at the publishers', the John C. Winston Company, 1010 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa. This handsome volume of five hundred pages, with eighty photographic illustrations and maps, was prepared by the Society of the First Division and gives a complete and accurate history of the division from the date of its organization until its triumphant return to America. In addition to the history, the volume contains the Honor Roll of the Division, commendations, field orders, and twelve exact reproductions of the maps used in campaign. This book is a valuable contribution to the authentic history of the World War. The entire proceeds from the sale of this book are to be devoted to the completion of the fund for the erection of the monument to the First Division in Washington.

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THE MARNE, HISTORIC AND PICTURESQUE. By Joseph Mills Hanson. A. C. McClurg & Co. (Price, \$3.50.)

Were you at Langres, or Chaumont, or Chateau-Thierry? If you were at any of these three centers of the American Army in France, you will brighten up over this new book. For that matter, every person who has been in northern France will find great interest within its covers. This is not a guide-book or a collection of geographic statistics. It is a delightfully written account of the country through which flows the historic river, replete with legend and inspiring story. Beginning at its source at Langres, Captain Hanson guides the reader along the banks of the famous Marne to the confluence of this river with the Seine, in a very instructive and fascinating manner. He covers every mile of the ground thoroughly, stopping at Langres, Chaumont, St. Dizier, Chalons, Epernay, Chateau-Thierry, Meaux, Vincennes, and many smaller towns in between long enough to point out places of great historic interest, to get pen-pictures of scenic, artistic and architectural attractions and to entertain the reader with an occasional pertinent story. With consummate ease, he recounts the momentous events that have transpired in each locality along this short yet famous river, and just as ably describes the scenery and the places worth while observing and enhances interest in the book by injecting into it a very pleasing personal note. *J. Andre Smith* has illustrated the book with fifty drawings which convey cleverly the quaint appeals of this old-world country.

ELEMENTARY EQUITATION. By Baretto de Souza. E. P. Dutton & Co. 338 pages, 96 illustrations. (Price, \$3.50.)

This book has been received so lately that it has not been possible to review it as carefully as it deserves. A general examination and a careful reading of the first few chapters enables one to state, however, quite positively, that here is an excellent book in its field. It may prove somewhat annoying to the average military reader on account of its insistence on certain varieties of practice as opposed to others. For example, the author prefers the "backwards" method of mounting to the extent of not even mentioning the method taught in military riding. It would be easy to point out objections to the author's method, which, however, has the merit of being clearly stated in this book. And that, by the way, clarity of explanation, fortified by a large number of very helpful drawings, is one of the principal virtues of this book. Add to that the indisputable fact that the writer is a well-trained and experienced riding-master, who bases his methods and explanations on sound principles of anatomy and horse mechanics, and the merit of the book will be apparent. It will be helpful to any rider. His emphasis upon certain desirables—lightness of hand, suppleness of trunk and arms, for example, just to mention a few—is sure to get under the skin of the most confirmed horse-killer. The chapter on "correct position of the rider" is particularly good. Matter not commonly found in horse books on the side-saddle is presented in this book. The several gaits, the use of the legs and the reins are given quite fully, as well as excellent cautions as to the *manner* of applying these aids. A few simple suppling exercises and flexions are described, and the last chapter deals with stumblers, shiers, rearers, runaways, punishments, and rewards.

NEW BOOKS REVIEWED

MODERN ARTILLERY IN THE FIELD. By Colonel H. A. Bethell. MacMillan and Co., 1911. (Price, \$2.50.)

Although this book was written before the war, which introduced great development of artillery matériel and methods, it is nevertheless of considerable merit as gauged by present-day standards. Its chapters on matériel are of value even now, as they cover in a general fashion the principles of recoil systems, sights, ammunition, fuses, etc. Artillery draft and mechanical traction are treated briefly. Part II is devoted to gunnery and shrapnel fire, percussion shrapnel, howitzer fire, howitzer percussion shrapnel, high explosive fire; fire discipline, direct and indirect laying, ranging, fire for effect, observation of fire, fire at aerial targets, etc., are successively treated.

To cavalry officers this book will be particularly informing, because it is based principally on open warfare and gives full instructions about the destruction of captured guns, discusses the employment and tactics of artillery with advance and rear guards, with cavalry, and against cavalry. It is conceived that this book, excellently illustrated and clearly written, being the résumé of artillery practice up to 1911—since which time open-warfare artillery practice, with which cavalry is more specially concerned, has changed but little—may be quite the best book available from which a cavalry officer may obtain the information about artillery most likely to be useful to him. He will learn from this book all the essentials which are well presented; and he will be spared all the minutiae of map-firing, barrages, and latter-day trench warfare refinements, with which he has little concern.

INFANTRY DRILL REGULATIONS. Illustrated and Simplified, with Hints to Drill Instructors. By Lieutenant-Colonel P. S. Bond, C. E.; Major E. B. Garey, Infantry; Major O. O. Ellis, Infantry; Captain T. L. McMurray, Infantry, and Lieutenant E. H. Crouch, Infantry. The New Military Library. The Army and Navy Journal, Inc., publishers. (Price, \$1.25.)

This excellent manual easily escapes the charge of being merely a compilation; it is an original, thoughtful presentation of infantry drill, so designed as to make infantry drill as plain as possible to the student or recruit and to enable the officer instructor to get the best results by furnishing him with a guide to intelligent effort. No officer can afford to disregard this book on the ground that there is a War Department publication known as I. D. R. In the first place, the authors have composed a textbook (designed to teach), and the War Department publication is a manual. There is a vast difference. Moreover, the War Department is issuing its publication anew in the form of training regulations, and it is presumed that these will be of limited availability for the present; also, while the separate-pamphlet-common-binder idea has much in its favor, there are many who will prefer to have a subject like the basic one of Infantry Drill complete in a single bound volume.

This new book is remarkable for its very clear, helpful explanations and hints, as well as for its many illustrations and clever diagrams. Many officers have had in the past to work out difficulties of drill evolutions by means of matches. This new work has diagrams that beat matches or any other extemporaneous method. The present need for such a book is indisputable. Our task is no longer to teach the methods that were once laboriously drilled

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into us, to long-term soldiers, with the assistance of non-coms., ancient in service. The World War has introduced many changes in the drill, and the instruction must be simplified so that it can be "put over" quickly, yet thoroughly, to R. O. T. C. students, to the boys who attend the citizens' military training camps, as well as to recruits in the Regular Army, National Guard, and, eventually, in the Reserves.

The officer who fails to understand that he may on very quick notice be assigned to duty at a school or a camp, where, cavalryman or artilleryman or engineer though he may be, he must be able to give instruction in the first element of all military instruction—*infantry drill*—may some day cut a sorry figure.

This book is a meritorious contribution to our national-defense job. With its assistance, the officer of whatever branch, or the student, or the ambitious non-com. should be able to make of himself a good drill instructor.

Foreign Military Journals

Revue Militaire Francaise, June, 1922.

"The campaigns of Hindenburg-Ludendorff on the Eastern Front" (concluded from previous numbers), by General Buat.

"The Mongol Campaigns of the 13th Century," by Captain H. Morel.

"The Cavalry in the Defensive," by Commandant Prioux. This article is a review of the operations of the 2d Corps of French Cavalry in closing the breach made by the Germans in the last days of May, 1918. Based upon these actual operations, the author's discussion then covers the whole rôle of cavalry as a strategic reserve, operating as a complete corps unit with all the necessary auxiliary and attached units. He makes an interesting comparison between this intervention of the French cavalry in the battle of 1918, when the Germans had the upper hand, and the battle of Rezonville, in 1870, when Bredow's Cavalry Brigade restored the fortunes of the day for the Germans.

Revue de Cavalerie, May-June 1922.

The leading article by General de Lagarenne, President of the Union of Military Equestrian Societies of France, refers to the need for encouragement by the regular cavalry garrisons of the work of these new societies, in view of the reduction of the term of service from two years to eighteen months, which time, he urges, is not sufficient to train cavalry soldiers unless the recruits have already been trained to some extent in military riding, which preliminary training is the purpose of these societies.

General Blaque-Belair's article, "On the Banks of the Rhine," is continued in this number. He refers to the races at Wiesbaden and includes the report of the President of the Committee of Mounted Sports of the Army of the Rhine on the meets of 1921. This report comments very favorably on the flat racing. The author devotes considerable attention to the charger

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class championship. This dates back to 1902 and has had a varied history. (See further note in "Topics of the Day.")

The author refers to the mounted sports of the American Army on the Rhine and reproduces the memorandum, signed by General Hay, on the subject of the Coblenz Hunt Club.

"The Present Tendencies of the German Command in the Matter of Cavalry" is the subject of another interesting article in the number. As the 100,000-strong German Army includes eighteen cavalry regiments by terms of the Peace Treaty, and as the Ministry of Defense does not intend to limit its studies and instruction to a scale appropriate to only 100,000 men, its cavalry ideas should be worthy of close attention. Their cavalry, in brief, is being trained to function as the cavalry of a modern army of a great military power. (See further note in "Topics of the Day.")

Two noteworthy examples of the employment of armored cars in groups in co-operation with infantry and dismounted cavalry are related in *Faits d'Autos-Mitrailleuses de Cavalerie*. The director of Moroccan Remounts Service contributes an article that should be of interest to our own Remount Service and particularly to those who are specially interested in the Arab horse.

Revue Militaire Générale, January to August, 1922.

In the January and February numbers appear a valuable account by Colonel Monsenergue of "The French Cavalry During the First Three Months of the Campaign." This account is mainly a summary of the cavalry employment, but gives some details.

The instructive article by Commandant Toussan, on the German offensive of March, 1918, appeared translated in the *CAVALRY JOURNAL* for July.

In the July number is found an interesting study, by General Lavigne-Delville, of the problem of making good cavalry on the new basis (French army law) of 18 months' service. Most of his comments and suggestions are not of general interest to us whose circumstances and methods of recruitment differ so widely, but it is interesting to note that he actually predicts the necessity for supplementing the imperfect peace-time training by an intensive course of training undertaken immediately upon the outbreak of war. He ventures the opinion that in the future war one will see the inverse of the process of the World War, viz., instead of dismounting cavalry in the course of the war and instructing cavalymen to be used as a dismounted arm, dismounted troops will be trained to be used eventually as cavalry. He lays emphasis upon the vital necessity of providing the cavalry with a proportionately large number of officers and non-commissioned officers for instructional purposes.

In the August number appears the first installment of an interesting article by Adolf Köster on the question, "Could the Germans have continued to fight in the autumn of 1918?"

Journal of the Royal United Service Institution, August, 1922.

Among the interesting contributions to this number are a lecture by Captain Shepp, delivered before a meeting of the institution, on "The Marne Campaign from the German Side," which, together with the comments of the chairman, General Edmonds, is very illuminating with respect to the

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principal features of that operation; "The Cinematograph as an Aid to Training," "The Campaign in Palestine from the Enemy's Side," by Kress von Kressenstein, which is quite brief and deals principally with the early operations of 1914 to 1916; "The Allied Effort on the West," which is a statistical summary.

The Royal Engineers Journal, August, September, October, 1922.

Cavalry officers and all who are interested in a study of the Palestine campaigns should be acquainted with the excellent account of these campaigns which is appearing in successive numbers of the *Royal Engineers Journal*. In the August 1922 number Chapter IV records the formation of the E. E. F. and narrates the Battle of Romani, in August, 1916; gives the actions at Maghdaba and Rafa and carries the advance of the E. E. F. up to El Arish. Chapter V describes the first and second battles of Gaza and concludes with the arrival on the scene of Sir Edmund Allenby. Chapter VI, in the September number, covers the capture of Beersheba and Gaza. Chapter VII, in the October number, includes the cavalry action of El Mughar and the capture of Jerusalem. Chapter VIII deals with the crossing of the Auja River, and Chapter IX narrates the preparations for the offensive of the spring of 1918 and the raids on Amman and Es Salt. These installments bear the general title "An Outline of the Egyptian and Palestine Campaigns, 1914-1918," and are written by Major-General Sir M. G. E. Bowman-Manifold. Useful maps and diagrams are included and the treatment of supply and engineering problems is particularly excellent.

It is worthy of note that in the October number also appears an instructive lecture by Major A. E. W. Salt on "Imperial Organization," in which the political fabric of the far-flung British Empire is examined and the mutual relations of its varied aggregate of states, commonwealths, provinces, colonies, and protectorates are explained.

The Cavalry Journal (British), October, 1922.

In this number appear Chapters XXII and XXIII of "Operations of the Mounted Troops of the Egyptian Expeditionary Force," these chapters embracing a discussion of the preparation for the final phase of the campaign, the attack which opened a door by the seashore for the cavalry divisions to pour through and come down upon the enemy's communications far in his rear. Not the least valuable part of this installment is the "Fighting Instructions" to the 4th Cavalry Division issued at this time by its commander, Sir George Barrow. These comprise a classic in cavalry combat instruction. Other noteworthy articles in this number are "Notes on the Work of the Independent Air Force During the War," which narrates the long-distance bombing operations carried on in the enemy's country toward the end of the war, "The Stream-line Bullet," and "The Machine-gun Corps (Cavalry) in the Second Battle of Le Cateau." This latter is quite interesting, because it narrates the machine-gun operations in conjunction with a cavalry advance.

Some details of last year's graduation exercises at Fort Riley are given in this number. Among the "Sporting Notes" is a brief account of the Olympia International Horse Show, June 17-24, 1922.

Polo

SIXTH CAVALRY

When the Headquarters and First Squadron returned from Camp McClellan, polo activities were resumed at once, the Field Soldiers defeating the Home Guards in the first game by a score of 9-4. But the Home Guards, under the able guidance of Major Richard H. Kimball, soon were whipped into such shape as to preclude the possibility of such a thing again, and Colonel Tompkins' Field Soldiers have been forced to surrender five games during the past quarter as a result. However, this condition obtains mostly because of the absence on the target range of the Field Soldier troops and the impossibility of practice during this time.

Commencing November 25 and lasting through December 3, the post simply lived POLO. A team each from Fort Bragg and Fort Benning, arrived for the tournament, and from the class of polo played by the infantrymen, whose team consists of Captain E. F. Brooks, No. 1; Captain E. C. Betts, No. 2; Lieutenant Fred W. McKinney, No. 3, and Captain R. A. McClure, No. 4, against the Sixth Cavalry Yellow Jackets, made up of Captain Truxes, No. 1; Captain Ochs, No. 2; Lieutenant Dewey, No. 3, and Colonel Tompkins, No. 4, one must predict a most interesting tournament. The team from Fort Benning played a hard and fast game and lost only by a score of 11-7. They are well mounted and are excellent hitters.

There is much undeveloped material for polo players on the post, as well as some promising pony material, and with the enthusiasm and effort of Colonel Tompkins and Major Kimball, polo prospects were never brighter in the 6th Cavalry.

THIRTEENTH CAVALRY

The polo team attended the tournament sponsored by the Denver Country Club, at Denver, August 26 to September 10. Four teams participated. A series of accidents to players seriously handicapped our team in nearly every game. Some of them were serious. However, replacements were furnished from other players at the post from time to time, which enabled us to keep a team in the competition throughout. Due to orders for the Cavalry School and for other reasons, however, three of the members of the first team, who had done such good work all the summer, could not be kept together, and our showing was somewhat less than we anticipated.

In the final result the team was awarded the Senator Phipps Cup, and returned to the post, feeling that, despite the many accidents, they had thoroughly enjoyed the good sportsmanship and the hospitality of their Denver friends, and had brought home at least one cup to add to the collection that decorates the club rooms.

SECOND CORPS AREA

The 1922 polo season was by far the most successful in the history of the Corps Area. Three polo centers, exclusive of West Point, were developed, namely, Camp Vail, Fort Hamilton, and Governors Island. Citizens of the Bay Ridge District, Brooklyn, have shown especial interest in army polo and the Fort Hamilton team. The games at Fort Hamilton are all attended by large crowds of from 5,000 to 15,000 people.

The Corps Area tournament, which was held at Fort Hamilton, was won by the Fort Hamilton team. The Bay Ridge Perpetual Challenge Cup, donated by the citizens of Bay Ridge, was won by the Governors Island team.

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Head Stable Collar	5.25
Stable Rope50
Watering Bridle	5.25
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Lounge, Rope	2.25 to 2.75
Lounge, Web	5.25
Sam Browne Belt	6.50
Map Case	5.25
Dubbin (grease for saddle), tin.....	.75
Brecknell's Saddle Soap, can.....	.50

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THE CAVALRY JOURNAL

Cordial relations exist between the Regular Army and the National Guard organizations which play polo. The Regular Army teams at various times played with the 51st Machine-gun Squadron (Squadron "A"), N. Y. N. G., the 101st Cavalry, and the 102d Cavalry.

The 1923 season promises to be even more successful than the past season. Work is under way at present at Mitchell Field to make an army polo center at that post. Two fields are being built. The 61st Cavalry Division, with headquarters in New York City, is planning to take an active part in polo next year.

COLORADO SPRINGS

Rider and Driver for November 4, 1922, has two illustrations of special interest to army poloists. In the first are shown the 20 army officers who played in the Western Polo Tournament at Broadmoor, June 25-July 6, and the other shows the 147 polo horses of the U. S. Army lined up on the Cheyenne Mountain Country Club polo grounds.

POLO TOURNAMENT AT SAN ANTONIO

By Lieutenant-Colonel W. V. Morris, I. G., Polo Representative Eighth Corps Area

The Association Polo Tournament, authorized by the War Department and the American Polo Association, to be held at San Antonio, under the auspices of the Headquarters 8th Corps Area Polo Club, was completed December 3, 1922. Notwithstanding the prominence of San Antonio as a polo center, this is the second Association tournament ever held there, the first having been held last spring under the auspices of the San Antonio Polo Club.

Two events were on the program—one for the San Antonio Light cup, a handicap event, and the other for the St. Anthony Cups, played without handicap. Three fields were used, at Fort Sam Houston, Camp Travis, and Brackenridge Park, respectively. All of these were turf fields, the last named comparing favorably with the best in the country.

Eight teams participated, as follows (handicaps of players given):

Headquarters 8th Corps Area

- | | | | |
|-------------------------------|---|---|---|
| 1. Lieutenant R. S. Jett..... | 1 | 3. Major H. J. M. Smith..... | 3 |
| 2. Captain C. S. Kilburn..... | 3 | 4. Lieutenant-Colonel W. V. Morris..... | 3 |

2d Division

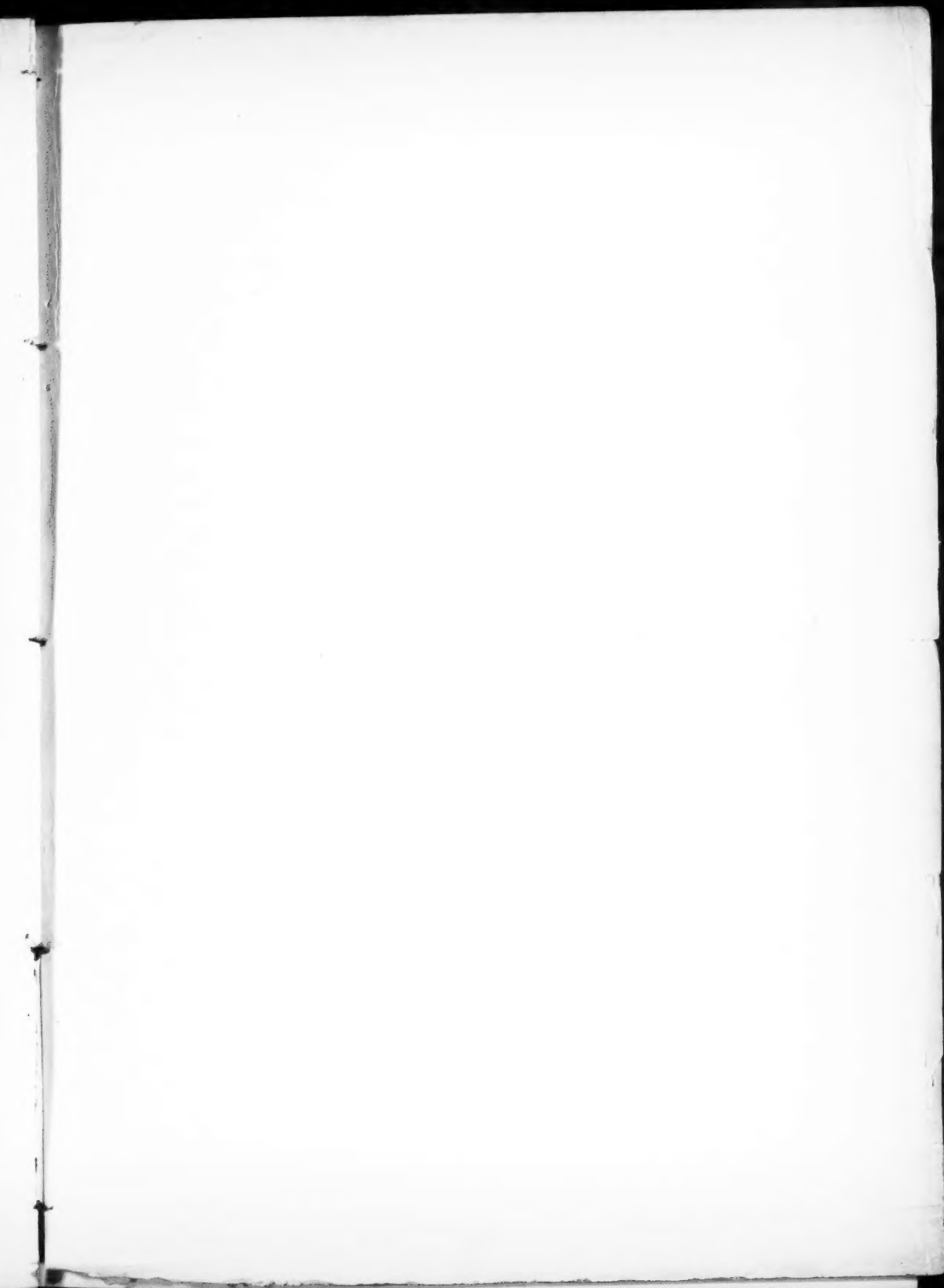
- | | | | |
|------------------------------------|---|------------------------------|---|
| 1. Lieutenant J. A. Smith, Jr..... | 0 | 3. Captain J. S. Tate..... | 3 |
| 2. Lieutenant Guy C. Benson..... | 3 | 4. Captain F. H. Carter..... | 1 |

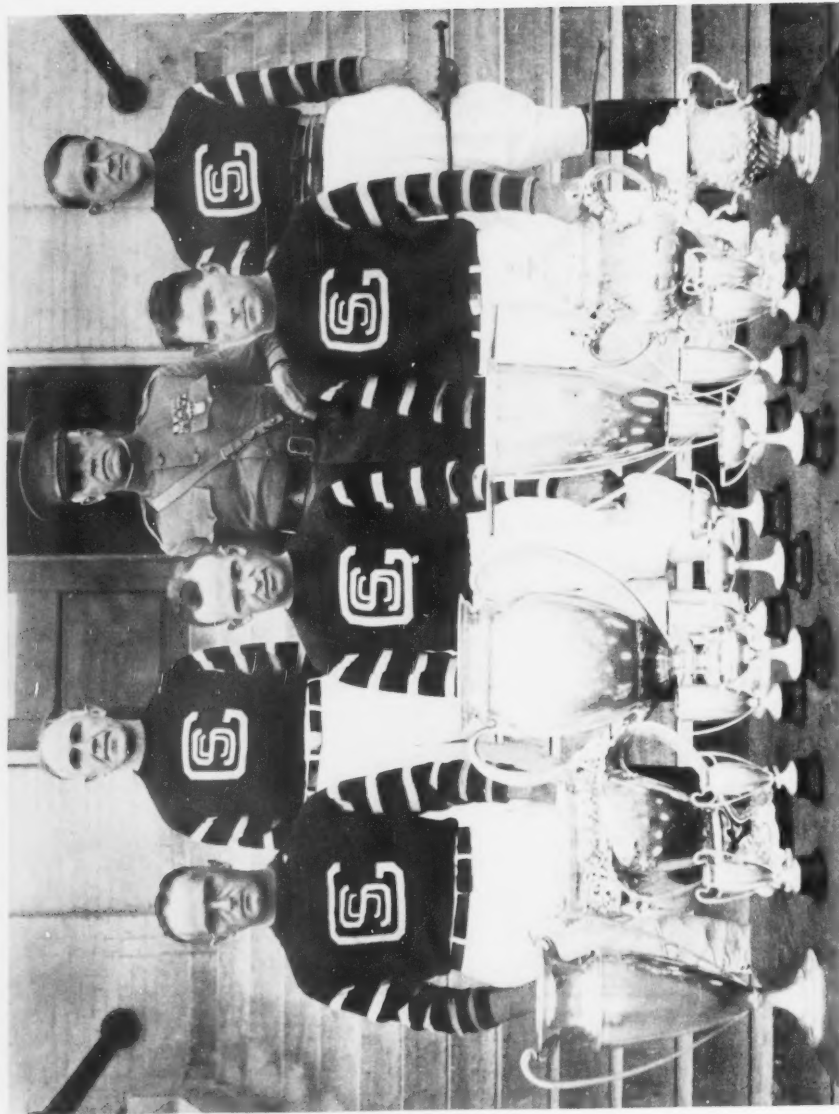
San Antonio Polo Club

- | | | | |
|-------------------------|---|-----------------------|---|
| 1. James Chittim | 0 | 3. J. H. Lapham..... | 3 |
| 2. R. V. M. Negley..... | 1 | 4. W. D. Meadows..... | 2 |

5th Cavalry

- | | | | |
|-------------------------------|---|-------------------------------|---|
| 1. Captain E. M. Daniels..... | 1 | 3. Captain C. H. Unger..... | 1 |
| 2. Captain M. F. Meador..... | 2 | 4. Colonel W. D. Forsyth..... | 2 |





THE UNDEFEATED FT. LEAVENWORTH POLO TEAM WITH SOME OF THE TROPHIES WON, 1922

Top row: Major N. E. Margetts, No. 4; Brigadier-General H. E. Ely, Commandant G. S. S.; Major T. J. Johnson, Utility. Bottom row: Major C. Parker, No. 2; 1st Lieutenant M. L. Stockton, No. 1; Major I. P. Swift, No. 3. Trophies: Booger Red, Walsh, Sr.; Foxhall P. Keene, Broadmoor, Walsh, Jr.; Lysle.

POLO

Kelly Field

1. Captain E. De V. Willis..... 0	3. Major C. J. Browne..... 2
2. Lieutenant N. D. Brophy..... 2	4. Lieutenant-Colonel S. W. Cook..... 1

4th Cavalry

1. Lieutenant C. H. Noble..... 0	3. Captain L. G. Gibney..... 0
2. Captain C. E. Dissinger..... 1	4. Major R. M. Cheney..... 1

12th Field Artillery

1. Lieutenant B. M. Fitch..... 0	3. Lieutenant Mark McClure..... 0
2. Lieutenant E. T. Williams..... 0	4. Lieutenant W. H. Bartlett..... 0

15th Field Artillery

1. Lieutenant M. F. Wakefield..... 0	3. Lieutenant T. A. Roberts, Jr..... 0
2. Lieutenant E. S. Molltor..... 0	4. Lieutenant P. R. M. Miller..... 0

The 5th Cavalry showed a very commendable spirit in sending a team at their own expense to participate in the tournament. Their horses were sent overland from Fort Clark, a distance of 135 miles.

Both the handicap event and the no-handicap event were won by the Headquarters 8th Corps Area Polo Team.

The results of the various games are given below:

San Antonio Light Cup (Handicap Event)

KELLY FIELD	12	HEADQUARTERS 8TH CORPS AREA	16
<i>vs.</i>		<i>vs.</i>	
15TH FIELD ARTILLERY	7 (5)*	SAN ANTONIO POLO CLUB	10 (4)
2D DIVISION	16	2D DIVISION	10
<i>vs.</i>		<i>vs.</i>	
4TH CAVALRY	7 (5)	KELLY FIELD	6 (2)
5TH CAVALRY	12	HEADQUARTERS 8TH CORPS AREA	9
<i>vs.</i>		<i>vs.</i>	
12TH FIELD ARTILLERY	8 (6)	5TH CAVALRY	7 (4)

Final.

HEADQUARTERS 8TH CORPS AREA	13
<i>vs.</i>	
2D DIVISION	10 (3)

St. Anthony Cups (without Handicap)

HEADQUARTERS 8TH CORPS AREA	15	2D DIVISION	11
<i>vs.</i>		<i>vs.</i>	
KELLY FIELD	1	5TH CAVALRY	6
HEADQUARTERS 8TH CORPS AREA	11		
<i>vs.</i>			
SAN ANTONIO POLO CLUB	2		

* Goals by handicap in parenthesis.

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Finals

HEADQUARTERS 8TH CORPS AREA 10

vs.

2d DIVISION

8

The scores in the handicap tournament show the necessity for our army handicaps, as there is so much difference between the strong and the weak teams that the latter have no show at all under the Association handicaps.

As to the quality of mounts, the teams may be arranged as follows:

1st. Second Division.	} Very little difference.
2d. 5th Cavalry.	
3d. San Antonio Polo Club.	
4th. Headquarters 8th Corps Area.	
5th. 4th Cavalry.	
6th. Kelly Field.	
7th. 12th Field Artillery.	
8th. 15th Field Artillery.	

At present the fields in this vicinity are, with the exception of that at Camp Travis, in very good shape, the Brackenridge Park Field being especially so. The Fort Sam Houston field is entirely covered with turf, which those who have played there in the past will appreciate. A turf field is in course of preparation at Kelly Field and will be ready for play in February.

The civilians of San Antonio take a great interest in polo and turn out in large numbers for Sunday games. At the finals of both events the field was entirely surrounded by closely parked automobiles. At Fort Sam Houston a fine new grand stand, with a capacity of 250, adds to the enjoyment of games by spectators.

As the scores indicate, the Headquarters 8th Corps Area team and the 2d Division team somewhat outclass other teams in this vicinity.

The San Antonio Light Cup was donated in 1920 by the San Antonio Light for annual competition. Funds for individual trophies for this event were obtained by assessment of competing teams. The St. Anthony Cups were donated by the St. Anthony Hotel.

Cavalry School Notes

THE CAVALRY SCHOOL—Fort Riley, Kansas

Brigadier General Malin Craig, Commandant

The school year 1922-1923 opened with the following classes present: Troop Officers' Class, 109 members, 9 months' course; National Guard and Reserve Officers' Class, 24 members, 3 months' course.

In accordance with the recommendations of a Board of General Officers, convened to report on the organization of service schools, the basic class has been discontinued. The field officers' course will be of five months' duration this year, the class assembling about January 15.

Lieutenant-Colonel L. W. Oliver, cavalry, has been appointed Director of the Department of Tactics, vice Colonel H. La T. Cavanaugh, relieved and now in command of the 14th Cavalry, at Fort Des Moines, Iowa.

CAVALRY SCHOOL NOTES

The subjects of pistol and saber instruction have been transferred to the Department of Horsemanship, leaving the Department of Cavalry Weapons responsible for instruction in rifle, machine rifle, and machine-gun work only.

The 2d Cavalry has been used more than ever this fall as school troops, their particular function in this field being to give demonstrations of various forms of cavalry action to the students. So far this year the regiment has put on seven demonstrations, in units varying from a squad to a regiment in size, and are preparing others for the spring of the year, when the weather and ground will be more suitable to this type of work.

On October 28 a competitive mounted drill was held in the vicinity of Morris Hill, between the platoons of the Troop Officers' Class, which was won by the 1st platoon, Captain F. E. Carr, Instructor. The 2d platoon, Captain R. C. Winchester, and the 3d platoon, Captain W. T. Bauskett, Jr., tied for second place, which was decided on the drill off in favor of the 3d platoon.

Fall hunting has been held every Sunday morning, weather permitting, under supervision of Major D. W. McEnery, Medical Corps, M. F. H. Some good runs, both drag and coyote, have been had and the hunts are becoming more popular with the members of the garrison from week to week.

Polo has continued throughout the fall. Polo matters have now been concentrated in the hands of a polo committee consisting of the Assistant Commandant, the Commanding Officer 2d Cavalry, the Director of Department of Horsemanship, and the polo representative. The duties of the committee are to conduct polo activities in an equitable manner, and especially to consider and foster the development of new players and mounts. An enjoyable feature of fall polo has been the polo teas following games, which have been handled by the ladies of the post.

The 16th Observation Squadron, Air Service, under command of Major C. L. Tinker, assisted by ships from Fort Sill, Okla., gave an interesting air circus on November 9. The events included an aerial review, stunt flying, formation flying, landing to a mark without motor, and a 100-mile race. The new Corps Commander, General Duncan, was present and was an interested spectator. Appropriate prizes were given to the winners. In the formation flight Major Tinker was first and Lieutenant Nowland was second. Lieutenant Nowland was first in the landing to a mark without motor and Lieutenant Wisehart was second. Lieutenant Wisehart won the 100-mile race, with Captain Boland a close second. The two visiting planes were driven by Lieutenants Schmidt and Walker.

Colonel F. C. Marshall, of the Chief of Cavalry's office, inspected the school and the 2d Cavalry from November 5 to 11 and expressed himself as highly pleased with the various activities.

A weekly newspaper of from eight to twelve pages, known as the *Standard*, has been started on the post, under the editorship of Lieutenant R. M. Elchelsdorfer, cavalry, and serves to keep the garrison informed of the various activities of its different individuals and organizations.

The Cavalry School Horse-show team, which was sent to the National Horse Show at New York City this fall, consisted of the following officers of the Department of Horsemanship and the following mounts:

Major J. A. Barry, *Submersible* (private mount), *Moses*; Major A. E. Willbourn, *Saladia* (private mount), *Miss O'Shanter*; Major R. O. Annin, *Sandy*; Captain R. L. Coe, *Jacksnipe*; Captain J. H. Irving, *John Bunny*; Captain C. H. Gerhardt, *Deceive*, *Touraine*, *Chiswell*; Captain V. L. Padgett, *Tango Dance* (private mount); Captain W. T. Bauskett, *Raven*, *Rabbit Red*; Captain C. E. Davis, *Babe Worthan*, *Comanche*.

The results at the horse show are given in Major Patton's article in this number.

Regimental Notes

FIRST CAVALRY—Camp Harry J. Jones, Douglas, Arizona

Colonel A. V. P. Anderson, Commanding

During the month of August the regiment participated in combat practice and fired the annual proficiency test. The results attained were considered satisfactory in every respect, considering the reduced personnel.

On September 14 160 recruits were received and assigned to the various troops of the command. In view of the fact that the regiment had been carrying on with greatly reduced numbers, their arrival was a source of gratification to all concerned. During the month of September all recruits were instructed in range practice with service ammunition, in order to enhance their chances of qualifying with the rifle during the supplementary season.

On September 16, 17, and 18 the regiment was inspected in the field by the Brigade Commander, Brigadier-General W. H. Hay, in a march to Slaughter's Ranch, September 16, and return to Camp Harry J. Jones on September 18. Distance marched, 36 miles. The Brigade Commander's inspection included tactical problems involving advance in face of hostile opposition, successive positions being attacked during the march from camp. Problems involving outposts, advance, rear and flank guards were conducted during the period in camp and on the march returning to the post. The Brigade Commander expressed himself as being highly pleased with the results attained by the regiment during his inspection.

On October 11 the Corps Area Commander, Major General John L. Hines, honored us with a visit and held the annual tactical inspection of the command. The Corps Area Commander's inspection included an inspection of the entire garrison—quarters, stables, mess halls, kitchens, etc.—and also his annual tactical inspection, embracing camping, outposts, an advance in face of hostile opposition, dismounted combat, jumping, equitation and close and extended order drills.

Supplementary target practice was held from October 18 to November 25, 1922, the personnel participating being composed almost entirely of new men who had never fired on the range.

SECOND CAVALRY—Fort Riley, Kansas

Colonel Charles A. Romeyn, Commanding

The regiment, less Troop E, which is now on duty at Camp Funston, has been busily engaged in demonstrations of mounted and dismounted combat. These demonstrations ranged from patrol problems by squads to combined action in which squadrons reinforced by a machine-gun troop were employed. Each exercise was carefully planned and, in spite of handicaps caused by lack of personnel, the success attained evoked many compliments from all who witnessed them.

Dismounted and mounted pistol practice was continued throughout the fall. The many necessary interruptions have been quite a handicap to the systematic and progressive scheme of following out the courses in both rifle and pistol marksmanship. However, advantage is taken of every opportunity to develop these phases of instruction and the results have been quite satisfactory.

REGIMENTAL NOTES

The regiment was inspected by Colonel Francis C. Marshall, Assistant Chief of Cavalry, who expressed himself as being highly pleased with both its appearance and its proficiency. The regimental combat problem, in which both machine-guns and air craft were employed, was quite successful.

The winter schedule has been planned and will go into effect as soon as outdoor work becomes impracticable. By spring the regiment should be in excellent condition to carry on its function as the demonstration regiment for the Cavalry School.

THIRD CAVALRY—Fort Myer, Virginia

Headquarters and Second Squadron, Colonel William C. Rivers, Commanding

Rifle firing was completed at the Camp Sims range, Anacostia, D. C., September 27.

During the first two weeks in October three 3d Cavalry polo teams competed in the Fall Tournament of the War Department Polo Association in Potomac Park.

November 4 an Exhibition Drill and Rough Riding Show was held in the post riding hall to raise additional funds to send men and horses to the National Horse Show in New York. This was quite successful and 25 horses, with six officers from Fort Myer and the District of Washington and 16 enlisted men from F Troop, 3d Cavalry, made the trip to Squadron A armory and showed from November 13 to 18, inclusive. The Rough Riding detail sent from F Troop appeared each evening and were enthusiastically received.

November 11 a provisional squadron escorted the President of the United States upon his visit to Arlington to place a wreath on the grave of America's Unknown Soldier.

November 30 the squadron marched for Baltimore, stopping at Camp Meade that night and arriving at Pimlico race track, where they were quartered during their stay, on December 1. On December 2 they marched in the army day parade and were reviewed by the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Navy, the Deputy Chief of Staff, and the Commanding General, 3d Corps Area. That afternoon officers and men witnessed the football game between the 3d Corps Area team and Marine Corps team, which was won by the latter 13 to 12. On Monday the squadron escorted ex-Premier Clemenceau of France upon his arrival in Baltimore and marched for Fort Myer that evening.

December 9 the annual ride for the benefit of the Army Relief Society took place in the post riding hall at 2:30. After the drill tea was served at post headquarters, the proceeds also going to the Army Relief.

FOURTH CAVALRY—Fort McIntosh, Texas

Colonel Howard R. Hickok, Commanding

During the quarter just ended reconnaissances by various troops were made of the regimental sector along the Rio Grande. The supplementary target season was also held and very satisfactory results obtained.

On Armistice Day the Commanding Officer, Staff and the Regimental Band took part in the American Legion parade and memorial services.

The regimental football team defeated the American Legion team and made a trip to Fort Clark, playing the 5th Cavalry team.

A Thanksgiving Eve dance was given by the Officers and Ladies of the Post.

One hundred and ten recruits were received during the past quarter. This increase was very opportune as the regiment had fallen 40 per cent below strength.

The polo stable has been re-established and practice resumed twice a week.

THE CAVALRY JOURNAL

A rifle and pistol gallery has been constructed, utilizing a deep arroyo for this purpose. The rifle range is 100 yards long and the pistol range is the standard range up to and including 50 yards. The best rifle and pistol shots are being further developed and are given extra training as coaches and instructors. The range is also being used for troop tri-weekly competitions. In order to make these competitions interesting and close the competitors have been classified according to their season's qualification score and only men in the same class are pitted against each other.

First Squadron—Fort Sam Houston, Texas

Major Robert M. Cheney, Commanding

During the first week in October, 1922, a provisional platoon consisting of one officer and twenty enlisted men took part in the Bexar County fair, held at the Speedway, San Antonio, Texas. Exhibition drills and jumping exhibitions were given daily. As a token of appreciation of the efforts made by this platoon the Bexar County Fair Association presented the squadron with a beautiful silver cup. First Lieutenant Henry I. Hodes was awarded a cup for individual honors in jumping.

On October 3 supplementary firing was held at Camp Bullis, Texas. October 20 one troop acted as escort of honor to General Pershing. The troop was highly complimented on its fine appearance. From October 28 to November 1 the squadron participated in the maneuvers of the 2d Infantry Division, at Camp Stanley, Texas.

November 11 the entire squadron participated in the Armistice Day parade in San Antonio. November 20 the squadron was inspected by the Corps Area Commander and on the 24th by the Corps Area General Inspector.

The Remount Depot No. 2 held their annual horse show at Camp Travis, Texas, November 25. The squadron was well represented, and carried off several places, notable among them being the winning of the quarter and half-mile flat race for officers.

November 19 saw the opening of the Association Polo Tournament for the San Antonio Light cups. The squadron team was defeated by the 2d Division team by a score of 16 to 7, in the opening game; this eliminated the squadron from further participation in the tournament. December 1 the squadron team defeated Kelly Field by a score of 11 to 2; no further games have been played to date.

During October the First Squadron football team won the Post championship, receiving for permanent possession the cup awarded for the winning team in the Post series.

FIFTH CAVALRY—Fort Clark, Texas

Colonel William D. Forsyth, Commanding

On December 1 Troop C marched to the subpost of Camp Eagle Pass for temporary station, relieving Troop B, which returned to Fort Clark for station, and Troop F marched to subpost of Camp R. E. L. Michie, at Del Rio, for temporary duty, relieving Troop E, which returned to Fort Clark.

On November 14 the regimental polo team, consisting of Colonel W. D. Forsyth, Captains M. F. Meador, C. H. Unger, E. M. Daniels, F. H. Barnhart, and Lieutenant J. P. Gerety, V. C., proceeded to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, to participate in the Corps Area Polo Tournament.

The regimental football team got away to a flying start this season, having won all three games played to date, with scores as follows: Fifth Cavalry, 36; Carrizo Springs, 0; Fifth Cavalry, 32; Fort Sam Houston All Stars, 0; Fifth Cavalry, 20; Fourth Cavalry, 0.

REGIMENTAL NOTES

Keen interest is shown in the contest for permanent possession of the Regimental Commander's Cup. The cup is awarded to the organization winning the highest number of points in the monthly mounted field meets. In order to gain permanent possession, it must be won three times by an organization. The cup has been contested for once each month commencing last spring with the following results: Troop A, once winner; Troop E, twice winner; Troop F, twice winner; Troop G, once winner.

The formal tactical inspection of the regiment was made from September 19 to 22 by the Corps Area Commander. In nearly all respects the command was rated excellent or very good. Special commendation was made of the training in communications and of the demolition squads.

"All the elements that make up a well trained field force, such as a proper estimate of the situation, clear-cut orders, prompt and co-ordinated action, together with cohesive ranks, were found in this regiment. The field training of this command is considered very satisfactory. . . . This command is considered ready and fit for field service. . . . The progress noted in all phases of training in this regiment furnishes much satisfaction to the Corps Area Commander."

SIXTH CAVALRY—Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia

Colonel R. J. Fleming, Commanding

The regiment, on November 17, 1922, completed its range practice for 1922, except for automatic rifle and combat practice. Every officer and soldier fired the required course as laid down in *Rifle Marksmanship*, all officers qualifying. Because of the duty of Headquarters and the First Squadron at Camp McClellan, firing has been delayed, and the entire target season will not be completed before well into December, but the percentages obtained with the rifle are very gratifying when the adverse conditions of firing are considered, the qualification of the regiment being 80.6 per cent. The results of those troops which fired since returning from Camp McClellan are as follows:

	Per cent.
Headquarters Detachment, First Squadron (Major Kimball).....	94
Headquarters Troop (Captain Truxes).....	93
Troop C (Captain Lawrence).....	93
Troop A (Captain Simmons).....	79
Troop B (Captain Wadleton).....	79
Service Troop (Captain Steiger).....	69

Troop E, commanded by Captain Wilkie C. Burt, and Troop G, commanded by Captain William V. Ochs, gave demonstrations for the Chattanooga Fair during the latter part of September.

At the Fourth Corps Area Boxing Tournament the 6th Cavalry was awarded two first places. They were won by Private (first class) Walker, of Headquarters Detachment, First Squadron, and Private Feeney, of the Service Troop.

On October 28, the bachelor officers of the post were hosts to the married officers, their families and friends, at the first party since the return of the regiment from Camp McClellan. The occasion was a Hallowe'en mask ball. The hop room was beautifully decorated, the costumes were both charming and funny, and the evening was one to be remembered for a long time.

The week of November 25-December 3 was known as "POLO WEEK" at Oglethorpe. The program which follows was prepared for the entertainment of the visiting polo players.

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Saturday, November 25, 4:00 p. m., informal reception at Officers' Club; hostess, Mrs. Roy Brown; band concert during reception; 8:00 p. m., box party, Bijou Theater.

Sunday, November 26, 10:15 a. m., special Thanksgiving service, sacred band concert; 10:30 a. m., Thanksgiving sermon; 3:00 p. m., polo—Sixth Cavalry *vs.* Fort Bragg or Fort Benning; polo tea at club following game; hostess, Mrs. William Simmons.

Monday, November 27, 1:30 p. m., luncheon at Signal Mountain, followed by ride to Lookout Mountain.

Tuesday, November 28, 3:00 p. m., polo—Fort Bragg *vs.* Fort Benning; Visitor's Cup; polo tea at Officers' Club following game; hostess, Mrs. Robert Maxwell.

Wednesday, November 29, 6:30 p. m., dinner at Signal Mountain, followed by dance.

Thursday, November 30, 9:00 a. m., horse show, featuring Ladies' Class for Andrews Cup; 3:00 p. m., polo—Sixth Cavalry *vs.* Fort Bragg or Fort Benning.

Friday, December 1, 8:00 a. m., ride through Chickamauga Park; 1:00 p. m., luncheon at Golf and Country Club.

Saturday, December 2, 3:00 p. m., polo—losers of first and third games; Consolation Cup; 9:00 p. m., polo dance.

Sunday, December 3, 3:00 p. m., polo—winners of first and third games; Tournament Cup; polo tea at Officers' Club following game; hostess, Mrs. Robert Fleming; 6:30 p. m., dinner at Patten Hotel; 8:00 p. m., theater party at Tivoli.

The horse show held on Thanksgiving Day was a huge success. The weather was ideal and, except for a bad spill sustained by Lieutenant Reybold, which rendered him semi-conscious for a day, nothing interfered with an otherwise perfect day. The results follow:

Officers' Chargers.—First prize, Lieutenant Dewey; second prize, Captain Ochs; third prize, Captain Wadelon.

Enlisted Men's Mounts.—First prize, First Sergeant Green; second prize, Corporal Monroe; third prize, Corporal Soughan.

Officers' Jumping.—First prize, Captain Ochs; second prize, Lieutenant Dewey; third prize, Lieutenant Kielsmeier.

Troopers' Jumping.—First prize, Corporal Napier; second prize, First Sergeant Schneider; third prize, Private Osborn.

Individual Jumping (open to all).—First prize, Sergeant Williams; second prize, Lieutenant Dewey; third prize, Captain Ochs.

Polo Pony Class.—First prize, Lieutenant Gross, 5th Field Artillery; second prize, Captain Betts, infantry; third prize, Lieutenant Baker, 5th Field Artillery.

Ladies' Class, Garnet Andrews Cup.—First prize, Miss Betty Fleming; second prize, Mrs. Vernon McT. Shell; third prize, Mrs. William V. Ochs.

SEVENTH CAVALRY—Fort Bliss, Texas

Colonel Walter C. Short, Commanding

This regiment now consists of 35 officers and 625 enlisted men, being nearly up to the authorized strength. During the winter of 1914-15, the 7th Cavalry returned from the Philippine Islands and was stationed along the Arizona-New Mexico border in tents for about 14 months; in Mexico for 11 months; in tent camp, El Paso and Fort Bliss, Texas, 29 months; since July, 1919, to date in brick cantonment at Fort Bliss, Texas. Thus during practically eight years the 7th Cavalry has been quartered in tent camps or bivouac for 54 months and 41 months in semi-permanent cantonment. December 4, 1922, orders were issued by the Commanding Officer, Fort Bliss, Texas, directing the 7th Cavalry to move into the permanent buildings in the post proper of Fort Bliss, Texas. This move was ordered as a matter of equity and will no doubt add greatly to the morale and *esprit* of both the commissioned and enlisted personnel of the regiment after being quartered so long in tents and semi-permanent buildings.

REGIMENTAL NOTES

EIGHTH CAVALRY—Fort Bliss, Texas

Colonel James H. Reeves, Commanding

During the last three months the general activities within the 8th Cavalry have been centered on opening up the winter's work program. Inspections by the Corps Area, Division, and Brigade commanders, with the consequent problems and military maneuvers, have engaged much time, both in preparation and in the actual inspections. The early fall was given over to this type of work.

The extra-military activities of the regiment may be divided into recreational, social, and athletic affairs. The Board of Governors of the Service Club, a selected body of non-commissioned officers, with the commanding officer, adjutant, athletic officer, and chaplain as ex-officio members, control the recreation, social plans, and athletic offerings of enlisted men. This board meets every Monday night, lays out the program for the coming week, and hears reports of the success of the week just closed. By co-ordinating the work of this board or committee with the leadership of the commissioned personnel as organized in the officers' call, a well-rounded-out program for the regiment has been placed in operation.

Social affairs within the regiment are centered in the monthly regimental dinners for the officers and their ladies. At these dinner dances about six of the officers are selected to give short talks on some interesting subject-matter. Dances for enlisted men and their families and friends are held twice a month; these have been very popular. On Halloween a mask dance was given by the enlisted personnel which created much enthusiasm and was very largely attended.

One of the activities of a social nature which is uniquely successful is the Women's Club for wives of enlisted men. This has been in operation for some months.

Just now it is taking on advanced ideas. Programs are planned of a practical as well as an esthetic nature. Studies in cookery, housekeeping, care and feeding of children, and dress-making have been planned. That the practical may not be overdone, other studies in art, music, interior decorating, and the like are being planned and presented at the weekly meetings. Every other meeting is given over to purely recreational features. The success of this venture in the organization of the families of the enlisted men has already justified itself, and there is yet much to be attained in completing and systematizing the efforts.

Athletics, always the center of recreational life with soldiers, have not been neglected in this regiment. The baseball season closed with the 8th Cavalry as champions of the Post League. Troop and squadron games did much during the summer to develop morale among the men. With the advent of the football season, teams were organized in each of the troops, and a schedule of twelve games was played, which was won by Troop E. Squadron teams competed, and finally a regimental team, which is prospecting as the winner of the post season, was organized. Basket-ball is being organized and many men are practicing in the regimental gym.

The most notable of the regimental athletics has been the Boots and Spurs Club, our boxing organization. Two boxing cards have been put on each month. Most of the talent used has come from within the regiment, although outside men have been freely placed on the cards. Not only has the club been well patronized by the regiment, but all organizations of the post have attended its principal cards.

Although the winter training program keeps the officers on their toes, both day and night, nevertheless there has been considerable progress made in polo. Last year's team was disrupted, due to three of the members being sent to Riley, but with the addition of Captain Hammond polo has picked up in the regiment. New ponies are being trained

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and sixteen officers are playing. The first team, consisting of Captains Hammond and Upton and Lieutenants Mauger and Bosserman, bids fair to be one of the best teams that ever represented the regiment.

NINTH CAVALRY—Camp Stotsenburg, Pampanga, P. I.

Colonel Edward Anderson, Commanding

After about five months construction work, training was resumed on July 5th, 1922. On July 26 Troops E and G, Captain R. B. Trimble, 9th Cavalry, commanding, left for Manila, P. I., to escort Secretary of the Navy Denby. On September 13 Troops A and F, Captain L. C. Frizzell, 9th Cavalry, commanding, escorted the departing Department Commander, Major General William Wright, from his quarters to the transport. On the former occasion the Governor General, Major General Leonard Wood, and on the latter occasion the Department Commander complimented the troops very highly, in writing, for their fine appearance. July 29 the regiment was inspected by the Division Commander, Major General Omar Bundy; as usual, the regiment made an excellent appearance and was highly complimented. August 25 the regiment won the Transportation Show, held at this post, in competition with two other regiments. August 30 was a 9th Cavalry Day in all events for the post field meet. The regiment made more points than all the rest of the post put together.

The regiment sailed for the United States October 12 on the U. S. A. T. *Logan*, after nearly seven years at Camp Stotsenburg.

TENTH CAVALRY—Fort Huachuca, Arizona

This regiment underwent the annual tactical inspection by the Corps Area Commander, Major General John L. Hines, on October 8, 9, and 10. On October 28 the regiment had the honor of being reviewed and inspected by General Pershing. Since that time the rifle and pistol supplementary season has occupied a large part of the training program. On November 14 the strength of the regiment was augmented by 290 men, transferred from the 9th Cavalry.

The regiment's late chief, Colonel Edwin B. Winans, who has commanded the 10th Cavalry since the summer of 1920, has just been promoted to be a brigadier-general.

ELEVENTH CAVALRY—Presidio of Monterey, California

Colonel John M. Jenkins, Commanding

The first squadron (less Troop A) arrived on the Post at 8:00 a. m., October 9, having completed their march from Los Angeles. The squadron made the 303.5 miles from Los Angeles to San Lucas in eleven days; then made the remaining 74.5 miles from San Lucas to the Post in 29 hours. Men and animals, including the transportation, finished in excellent condition. The Corps Area Commander commended Major Chadler and his officers and men very highly for their efficient, soldierly work in this march.

Troop G, under the command of Captain Joe C. Rogers, left the Post by marching for San Francisco October 9. They arrived there October 12 and participated in the Annual Horse Show, from October 16 to October 22, with a monkey drill team and a musical drill. The officers of the troop did exceedingly well with their mounts in the different entries.

The first squadron was encamped at Gigling from October 20 to October 30, for their annual field firing and combat tests. Excellent results were obtained and some particularly nice work was done with auxiliary aiming points.

REGIMENTAL NOTES

The Post has been in quarantine since November 16, an epidemic of glanders having broken out. Troop G will not be able to return from San Francisco and the second squadron will not be able to fire their combat tests this year; also, it appears that we will be out of the running for polo this year; but everything that is possible is being done to stamp out the epidemic and prevent its spread and we have not given up hope that we will be able in some way to participate in the winter tournaments on the coast.

A very successful football tournament is now under way between the organizations on the Post. Boxing matches are being held monthly and lots of talent is being developed in that line. The winter bowling tournament has started again and basketball starts in January. The regular biweekly card parties, dances, and "stag" nights have kept up our social interests and have been well attended and thoroughly enjoyed.

The garrison turned out *en masse* to help the city and the navy celebrate Navy Day. Athletic events were arranged between the garrison and the personnel of the *New York* which came into Monterey Bay for the holiday, accompanied by H. M. S. *Capetown*.

TWELFTH CAVALRY—Fort Brown, Fort Ringgold, and Camp Fordyce, Texas

Colonel Sedgwick Rice, Commanding

A very successful turkey shoot was held at the target range of Fort Brown on Sunday, November 26, 1922, under the supervision of Captain John J. Bohn. The events for individuals included firing at 3-inch butter plates at 200 yards, pistol firing at 20 yards and 50 yards, and firing with .22 caliber rifles at 50 yards, on small national pistol target. Captain John J. Bohn and Warrant Officer Michael Fody tied for highest average scores on all ranges. Headquarters Troop, under the direction of Captain Oron A. Palmer, took first place in a team event which included rifle and pistol firing, leading its nearest competitor by 147 points. A large number of civilians from Brownsville and other points in the Rio Grande Valley participated. A. H. Allen, of Brownsville, led in the pistol firing, making 92 per cent at 50 yards and 94 per cent at 20 yards. The shoot proved such a success that it is planned to repeat it during the holidays.

The strength of the regiment was augmented in October by the arrival of 173 recruits from various recruiting centers, filling the 1st and 2d Squadrons to practically full peace strength. The eight weeks' course of recruit instruction for these men was commenced October 30.

Pistol practice for the regiment has just been completed, with Headquarters Troop holding the record, having qualified 100 per cent in both the dismounted and mounted courses.

The 12th Cavalry gave up one of its posts on October 31, when Camp McAllen was abandoned by the War Department. Troop G, which has been stationed there for the past year, marched to Fort Ringgold and took up its abode with the balance of the 2d Squadron at that station.

The regiment has taken considerable interest in football during the present quarter. Fort Brown and Fort Ringgold each have a good team, and a number of games have been played with the Brownsville, San Benito, and Mercedes teams. In each of the two games played between the squadron teams the 2d Squadron eleven of Fort Ringgold has won.

The regiment assisted in the Armistice Day celebrations at San Benito and Mercedes. A representation from Fort Brown went to San Benito with the regimental band and participated in the parade and ceremonies which followed, Colonel Rice serving as grand marshal of the parade. Fort Ringgold sent a platoon and its football team to Mercedes.

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THIRTEENTH CAVALRY—Fort D. A. Russell, Wyoming

Colonel Roy B. Harper, Commanding

Due to the reduction in the strength of the garrison and the consequent demand for men for garrison purposes, the field training of the regiment was of necessity conducted on a somewhat limited scale. Advantage was taken, however, of the proximity of the excellent maneuver grounds at Pole Mountain and arrangements were made to have one-half the regiment conduct field exercises, involving the tactical use of communications and other available equipment, and upon return to the post to send out the other half. The marching, camping, and practical use of all field equipment was closely observed and resulted in demonstrating that officers and men had been well grounded in the art of field service and could, if called upon, give a satisfactory account of themselves. While more or less strenuous in some particulars, these exercises were enjoyed by the entire personnel, who welcomed the change from garrison duty.

Early in October the long-deferred "Regimental Day" festivities took place. "Organization Day," as such, properly falls on May 1, but, due to the absence of various units at different times, it was decided to await a favorable opportunity, when the entire regiment could be assembled and a holiday enjoyed by everybody. The post authorities co-operated in perfecting arrangements to have every man present. The weather proved to be ideal. A beautiful park was placed at the disposal of the regiment, which contributed more than a little to the successful outcome.

The troops had prepared in advance for a "carnival," erected tents to house their special attractions, selected "ballyhoo" men, and otherwise staged a real carnival, with all the trimmings. The program called for a number of athletic events, including four excellent boxing bouts, some vaudeville by members of the 13th Cavalry Minstrels, and a picnic lunch at midday.

Promptly at 9:30 a. m. the entire regiment, with wives and sweethearts, assembled to hear the Regimental Commander outline the program for the day. His remarks on discipline, morale, and *esprit de corps* were thoroughly appreciated by all his hearers. Following him, selected officers gave a brief outline of the history of the regiment and of the 15th Cavalry, its inactive associate. The Post Commander then made a brief address, complimenting the regiment upon its discipline, appearance, and faithful performance of duty, following which, with appropriate remarks, he presented to the regimental baseball team the silver cup awarded the champions in the just-completed Post Baseball League.

After the "speeches" were completed the boxers and vaudeville performers took over the stage and entertained everybody until the sounding of "mess call." Especial pains had been taken by the mess officers and mess sergeants, and the lunch was not the least enjoyable feature of the occasion. After lunch dancing and the "carnival" came in for a liberal patronage. Altogether it was a most enjoyable occasion.

The regiment was reviewed by Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., Assistant Secretary of the Navy, upon the occasion of his recent visit to Cheyenne. Following this ceremony a reception was given him at the 13th Cavalry Club and Mess. The Colonel was complimentary and especially remarked upon the splendid appearance of Troop C, which had just arrived in the post a few days prior, after its six-hundred-mile march from Fort Douglas, Utah.

Supplementary target practice had just begun (November 1) when we were visited by the first winter storm for the year. A genuine blizzard shattered several records for the Weather Man. This was closely followed by two more severe storms, which have prevented further firing up to date.

Just when the snow was piled over the landscape, Colonel Francis C. Marshall, of the office of the Chief of Cavalry, arrived to make the annual tactical inspection. Not a

REGIMENTAL NOTES

bit discouraged by conditions, he put the various troops through their paces, and, utilizing the riding hall and other facilities, gave them a pretty thorough inspection. We feel that he was not at all displeased with the results. A prettily arranged reception and tea was tendered him by the officers and ladies of the regiment at the club, which was attended by all officers and ladies of the post and many distinguished visitors, including the Governor of Wyoming. Later in the week a formal hop in his honor was given by officers and ladies of the post.

Following the regimental policy in promoting interest in athletics and athletic competitions with civil organizations, the regimental football team has just closed a very successful season. Games were played with teams from Cheyenne, the University of Wyoming at Laramie, and Sidney, Nebr., both at the post and on the home grounds of the various organizations. Of the six scheduled games played, three were won and three lost. As an indication of the interest in the sport and the support given to the team, it may be stated that on the occasion of the visit to Sidney, Nebr., a hundred miles distant, a special rate was secured on the railroad, and more than a hundred "rooters" accompanied the team. At each game played on the post and in Cheyenne the attendance of the regiment was practically 100 per cent. The post field was surrounded by the automobiles of civilians at each game, a large proportion of whom were decided and strenuous partisans of the "Lucky 13th."

At this writing a basket-ball team is practicing in the hope of again annexing the championship, as was done last year.

Mention should be made of the very creditable performance of Troop C during the summer. This troop left the post early in the spring; marched, with all of its equipment and animal-drawn transportation, to Fort Douglas, Utah; took part in the Civilian Military Training Camp at that place, and returned to the post by marching. In all, more than a thousand miles of difficult country was covered without the loss of a horse. An inspection of the troop upon its arrival showed all equipment and animals to be in excellent condition.

FOURTEENTH CAVALRY—Fort Des Moines, Iowa

Colonel H. La T. Cavanaugh, Commanding

During the month of October the Fort Leavenworth polo team visited the post and played the Wakonda Country Club and the regimental team one game each. The Leavenworth team played the Wakonda team of Des Moines on Saturday, October 7, and were defeated by the score of 15 to 8. The Wakonda team was allowed a 6-goal handicap, but this, as the score indicates, played no part in the defeat of the Leavenworth four. Although the field was wet, the game was fast and well played. The Wakonda team is composed of civilians from Des Moines, who have taken a great deal of interest in polo and maintain stables at the Wakonda Country Club, which is about two miles from the post. In the second game, Sunday, October 8, the Fort Leavenworth team defeated the 14th Cavalry in a well-played match by the score of 14 to 7. Both games were well attended, many civilians from Des Moines being present.

A post football league has just been completed and the results were very gratifying. The Service Troop, 14th Cavalry, played the entire series without meeting defeat, and a suitable trophy will be awarded them. A great deal of interest was shown by the entire command during the series.

It is believed that the Basket-ball League now being conducted will be even more successful than formerly due to the fact that the 9th Field Artillery is represented by a team.

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The riding hall has recently been thoroughly renovated and painted and has an entirely new footing of shavings and sand. Classes for officers, non-commissioned officers, and selected privates are held regularly, in addition to the usual equitation for the troops. Two classes for ladies' equitation are in operation and are thoroughly enjoyed by the ladies of the post and Des Moines. Exhibition rides for all classes in both school work and jumping are planned for the winter months.

The 1st (Separate) Battalion, 9th Field Artillery, Major W. H. Shepherd, 9th Field Artillery, commanding, arrived and took station at Fort Des Moines on September 19, 1922. On October 30 a smoker was held for them which was well attended.

FIRST MACHINE-GUN SQUADRON, DOUGLAS, ARIZONA

Major Ernest R. Harris, Commanding

This squadron celebrated Organization Day November 3, 1922, thus commemorating its formation a year ago, when Troop D, 1st Cavalry, and the Machine-Gun Troops of the 1st, 5th, and 12th Regiments of Cavalry combined to make up the new unit. The event was celebrated by a field day, with dismounted events and a fine dinner.

First Cavalry Division

Brigadier General Robert L. Howze, Commanding

HEADQUARTERS FIRST CAVALRY DIVISION,
FORT BLISS, TEXAS, *October 27, 1922.*

GENERAL ORDER No. 9.

1. The Division Commander desires to publish to the division the remarks of the Commanding General of the Army, made by him immediately after the termination of the inspection and review, on October 26, of that portion of the division at Fort Bliss.

"I wish to say, speaking of the division as a whole, that I have never seen a better mounted command. There are some minor things that need correction, due, I believe, to the recent addition of new men. The equipment, the appearance of the men and animals, the cleanliness of the uniforms, the gaits, were noticeably excellent."

2. It is with great pride and satisfaction that the Division Commander publishes the above statement to the command. The credit for this high commendation is due to the untiring zeal and efforts of the officers and enlisted men, whose devotion is deserving of high praise.

3. The Division Commander hereby extends his appreciation to all members of the division for their whole-hearted response to the demands that have been made upon them during the year, and especially during the period of maneuvers and inspections culminating in the inspection by General Pershing. The splendid spirit of helpfulness and co-operation displayed by all, coupled with a healthy, friendly rivalry and competition, is the spirit that begets in each man his best effort. With such a spirit all things are possible.

4. This order will be read to the command and a copy posted on each bulletin-board for three days.

The National Guard

ENDURANCE RIDE OF OFFICERS OF THE FIRST SQUADRON OF CAVALRY, RHODE ISLAND NATIONAL GUARD, IN CONNECTION WITH THE ONE HUNDRED AND TENTH CAVALRY (MASSACHUSETTS N. G.) HORSE SHOW AND SOCIETY CIRCUS

By Colonel George F. Hamilton, Cavalry

On October 31 several officers of the 1st Squadron of Cavalry, Rhode Island National Guard, participated in an endurance ride from Providence, R. I., to Boston, Mass., to compete for a trophy to be presented to the winner by the 110th Cavalry, Massachusetts National Guard, and also to attend the opening night of the first annual Horse Show and Society Circus given under the auspices of the Massachusetts organization.

The data concerning the ride have been furnished by Major George S. Andrew, Cavalry, DOL, Instructor of Cavalry, R. I. N. G., who was present at the armory in Providence when the party left and was also at the armory in Boston when the party arrived there.

The party of officers, consisting of Major Samuel A. Hall, Captains Earle C. Chandler, Leighton T. Bohl, First Lieutenants John R. Jones, V. C., John E. Baird, and Milton H. Price, left the armory of mounted commands in Providence at 8:25 a. m. The contestants remained quite close together throughout the entire distance. Major Hall and Lieutenant Baird arrived at Commonwealth Armory in Boston at 1:45 p. m., the remainder of the party at 2:00 p. m. The distance covered is approximately forty miles, about half over dirt roads and the remainder over macadam, with occasional soft footing at the sides. The weather was clear and cool, but not cold. The contestants rode at catch weights.

The horse ridden by Major Hall is his own private mount; the others are owned by the United States and issued to the Rhode Island Cavalry for its use. The breeding of all the animals is unknown. They had been used for some time previously only at armory drills and had not been subjected to any course of training for the ride. All were in good condition. Upon arrival at Commonwealth Armory, Boston, three horses were capable of continuing immediately for a further distance; one was very tired, but could have proceeded after a few hours' rest; two had the "thumps" and were not considered for place. No permanent ill effects followed in the case of any horse.

The horse awarded first place, a brown gelding, was ridden by Lieutenant Jones, V. C. The riders of the other horses that were placed were: second, Major Hall; third, Captain Chandler; fourth, Lieutenant Baird.

The performance of the winning horse is quite remarkable. Without previous conditioning, he carried his rider, entering at 185 pounds weight, over the course of forty miles in five hours and thirty-five minutes, an average of a little more than seven miles an hour. Upon arrival at the finish the horse was cool and normal: pulse, 58; temperature, 99 4/5; respiration, 12.

This horse was exhibited in hand at each performance of the horse show. *Vendetta*, the thoroughbred, owned by Mr. J. Watson Webb and winner of the 1922 endurance ride, was also exhibited at each performance. Many classes of excellent horses were shown by well-known exhibitors. One of the most interesting events of the show was a high-jumping contest on Saturday evening, November 4, between *Blighty*, a tall black gelding, owned by Mr. M. F. Murphy, of West Roxbury, Mass., and *Broadwood*, a chestnut gelding,

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owned by Mr. George Chipchase, of Philadelphia, Pa. Both horses cleared the marvelous height of 7 feet 9½ inches, only 4 inches below the world's record. Due to a rather better performance, *Blighty* was declared the winner. These horses would no doubt have cleared a greater height had it been possible to raise the bar beyond the limit reached.

SERVICE STRIPES

A note is received from Wisconsin by way of *The Badger Trooper* advising that stripes representing three years of National Guard service are now being worn for the first time by Wisconsin cavalymen. The troopers take great pride in these service stripes, and it is to be hoped that every National Guard cavalry unit will attend to it that its qualified men appear properly decorated with the prescribed stripes after the completion of successive enlistments.

THE TWENTY-SECOND CAVALRY DIVISION

The 22d Cavalry Division Headquarters reports its nearly complete organization in an article by Lieutenant-Colonel J. Tracy Hale, Jr., in *The Badger Trooper*. The Division Commander and aides and chief of staff are still lacking, but the G's are all appointed, as well as the Ordnance and Judge Advocate's sections. The Postal Section, Chaplain Section, Inspector's Section, and Medical Section have yet to be organized.

POLO IN THE ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTEENTH CAVALRY, BOISE, IDAHO

On October 13, 14, and 15 a round-robin practice polo tournament was held at Boise, Idaho, in which the members of the 116th Cavalry of the Idaho National Guard took quite an active part. The Boise Polo Club acted as hosts to the teams from the Headquarters Troop and Troop A of the 116th Cavalry. Another team, composed of army officers detailed on duty in Idaho, also took part in the tournament. The various teams were massed against each other, not so much with the idea of securing fast contests, but more with the idea of learning the game and for the purpose of instruction. Representatives of Troop B, which is located at Welser, Idaho, were also present and plan to form a team in that organization.

Headquarters Troop of Boise have been playing the game during the past summer and are getting quite well equipped, and plan to make polo a permanent part of their sports program. Troop A of Gooding have built a very good field, secured equipment and some private horses, and expect to get at least two full teams out of that organization. Members of Squadron Headquarters Detachment, also located at Gooding, are planning to take up the game. The action of the Boise polo team in sponsoring a practice tournament of this kind is very highly appreciated by members of the various National Guard organizations.

During the spring of 1923 it is planned to stage the annual Northwest Polo Tournament at Boise, and the 116th Cavalry will probably be represented by at least two good teams.

PROGRESS OF THE NATIONAL GUARD

From a report just published by the War Department, entitled "The progress of the War Department in compliance with the National Defense Act of 1920," under the section devoted to National Guard, it is stated:

The National Guard constitutes one element of the first echelon of the force to be mobilized in a national emergency, the other being the small mobile component of the Regular Army. Its condition of readiness must permit it to be used promptly in emergencies to support the more rapid mobilization of the Regular Army.

THE ORGANIZED RESERVES

Under the national defense act the National Guard was given an excellent program of development. Economies have, however, handicapped this development. Numbers have been held down by failure of Federal funds and equipment, and the training of units has been somewhat handicapped by reason of shortage of officers of the Regular Army available and suitable for duty as instructors.

The approximate strength of the National Guard on June 30, 1921, was 114,000; on June 30, 1922, 160,000; on June 30, 1923, it is estimated it will reach 191,000. Enforced curtailment of estimates of funds for the fiscal year 1924 will limit the strength of the National Guard during that fiscal year to 215,000. It will be noted that, according to the program specified by Congress, the strength of the National Guard during the fiscal year 1924 should reach 435,800. It will be less than 50 per cent of this strength.

The program for the National Guard consists of individual training during the armory period, supplemented with target practice where local facilities exist, in preparation for the field training period of 15 days, during which target practice is to be completed and tactical problems for small units conducted.

During the coming year it is desired to extend the field training to such larger units as reports indicate are ready for it. Continuation of reduced appropriations for the National Guard will force a modification of the program for its development. This will involve the discontinuance after July 1, 1923, of the recognition of new units and the gradual reduction of the then existing units to maintenance strength. It will be necessary for the National Guard to reduce its activities to a very moderate program. This will make it impossible for all of the National Guard to take its assigned place in the line of defense at the outbreak of war. Plans must therefore be made to shorten the dangerous period required to mobilize and train the National Guard in an emergency.

On October 31, 1922, there were in the National Guard 74 regiments, 4 battalions, and 3 companies of Infantry; 16 regiments, 20 battalions, and 56 batteries of Field Artillery; and 16 regiments, 9 squadrons, and 6 troops of Cavalry. All of these units have been federally recognized as organizations and would be available for immediate use after mobilization at their respective State encampments. This process should not delay them materially in making their appearance in the theater of operations with the Regular Army.

This is, however, but a third of the strength authorized by the national defense act and which the National Guard is counted upon to provide in a national emergency.

The organization, equipping, and training of this large remainder would be a difficult task after the emergency arose, and their appearance in the front line of battle would certainly be delayed long beyond the first critical need for troops.

The Organized Reserves

SIXTY-FIRST CAVALRY DIVISION

The annual dinner of the Division November 1, at the Army and Navy Club, New York City, was a most inspiring event for the officers of the staff group engaged in organizing the Division and it is also certain that the officers of the Division shared in the inspiration.

It is the first time that any gathering of the Division has been attempted and the result was most satisfactory, approximately eighty officers of the Division attending.

THE CAVALRY JOURNAL

Looking over the group of cavalymen present there could be no doubt in anyone's mind that the future of the Division is already assured.

The Corps Area Commander and the Chief of Cavalry, Major Generals Bullard and Holbrook, were present and talked to the gathering, as did the two brigade commanders, Generals Andrews and Disque. After these officers, Lieutenant-Colonel Edward C. Davis lectured on the Allenby Campaign in Palestine and showed a large number of pictures he took while with Field Marshal Allenby.

The enthusiasm showed by the officers present evidenced the fact that they appreciate their responsibility to the country which their commissions demand and the seriousness of their intention to perform the duties incumbent on them in keeping fit and being ready for duty if called upon.

At the Division Dinner it was announced that a series of conferences would be held during the coming winter.

In general, conferences will take place on the first and third Monday of each month at the Army and Navy Club at 8:00 o'clock. The one of the first Monday will be for senior officers of a rank down to and including lieutenant colonels, and for staff officers of all ranks. The one on the third Monday will be for all line officers up to and including the grade of major. Line officers may attend the staff officers' conferences, and vice versa, but in each case only as spectators and listeners.

The first staff conference will cover the general mechanical operation of a division in its various phases; the second will relate to the functioning of G-1, the third to G-2, and so on. The conferences for line officers will cover troop duty in general and will supplement the correspondence courses. They will be conducted by officers who are qualified to instruct.

As far as is possible, it is desired that all conferences be preceded by the regular club dinner at the Army and Navy Club. After dinner the class will adjourn to a special room at the Club set aside for this purpose where the discussions will be conducted.

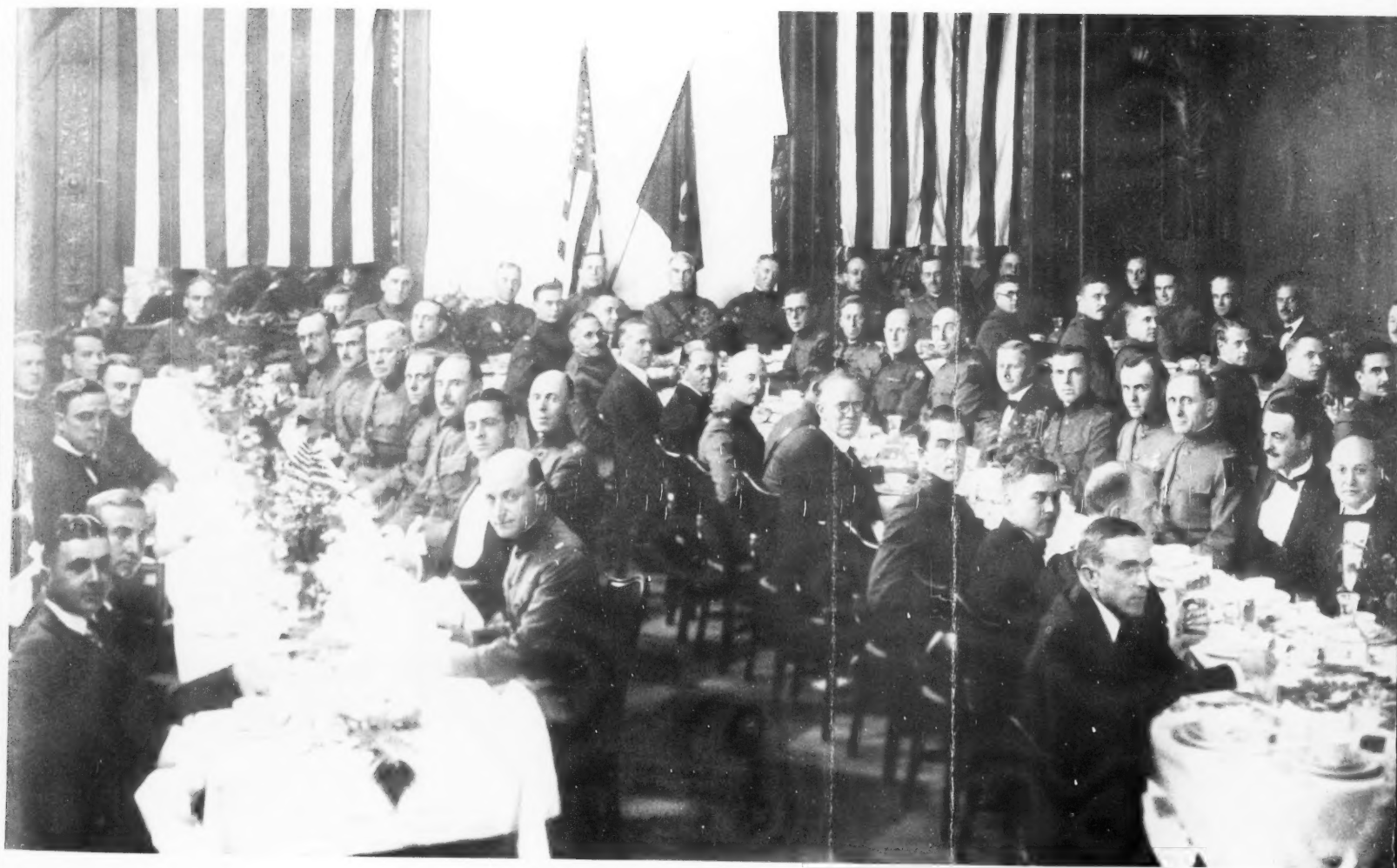
The riding class is an actuality. Eighteen officers of the 61st Cavalry Division and twelve from the 77th Division have signed up for the class. Riding is held every Thursday evening at 8:00 p. m. at Durland's Riding Academy, 66th Street and Central Park West. A progressive schedule of instruction has been laid out which should hold the interest of the members of the class and be of great value to them as cavalry officers.

At present this Division has no polo team, club or available fields. But it is hoped that by next summer, fields and accessories may be made available and a team put in the field. To facilitate playing, tentative plans are being made to establish polo centers at Camp Vail, N. J., and Mitchell Field, Mineola, L. I. At Camp Vail, regular and reserve officers of the Division will be permitted the use of the fields for games and practice, and will be given an opportunity to board grooms with one of the military organizations there. The situation at Mitchell Field will be more difficult. But it is hoped that the same facilities can be furnished there as at Camp Vail. Major Walter Weaver, commanding Mitchell Field, and Major-General R. L. Bullard, commanding general, 2d Corps Area, are giving their assistance to further this scheme.

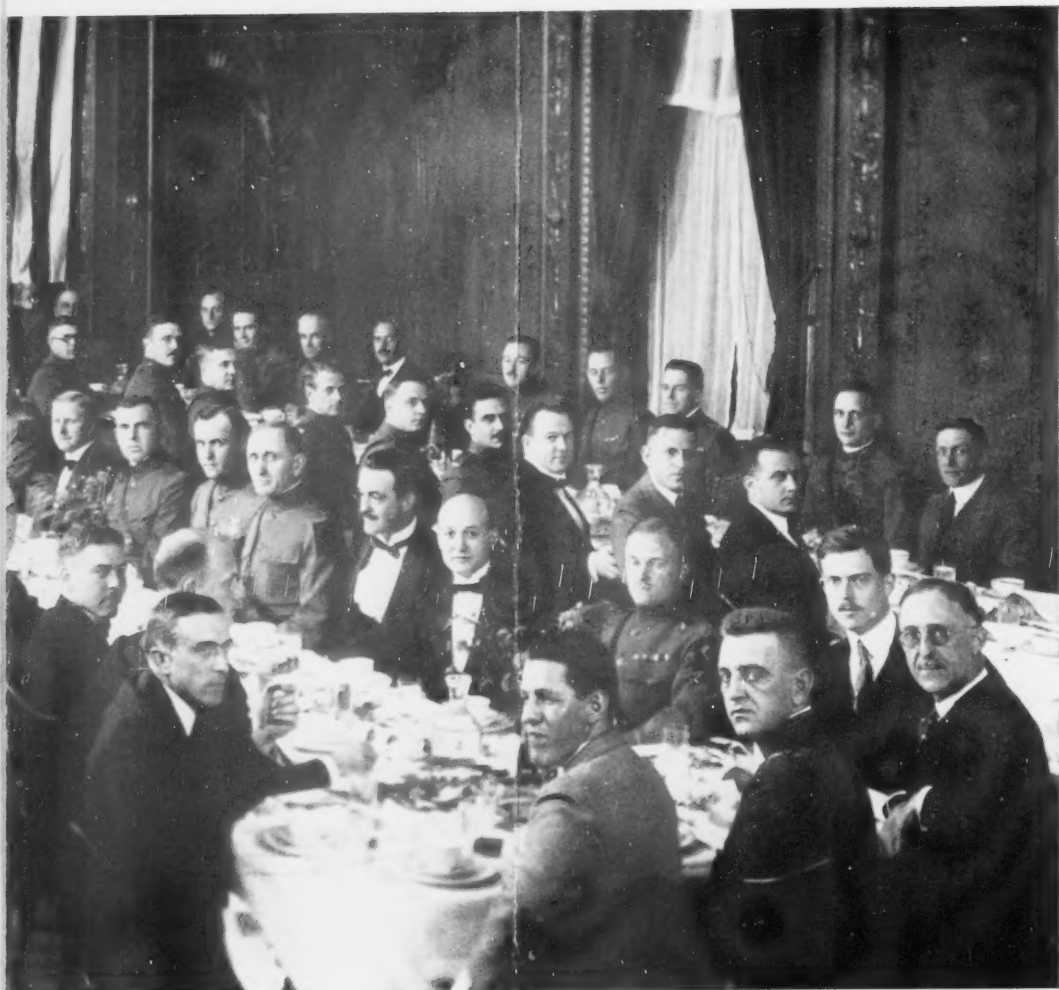
To carry out the plans for polo it will be necessary to secure about seven or eight practical polo players who are mounted and will be ready to function in the spring. A nucleus of three or four players who will have available about eight or nine ponies is already in sight. Major Terry Allen is the divisional polo representative.

SIXTY-SECOND CAVALRY DIVISION

A most appropriate insignia has been designed by Lieutenant-Colonel John Philip Hill, 306th Cavalry, and adopted by the 62d Cavalry Division.



SIXTY-FIRST CAVALRY DIVISION DINNER, NEW YORK CITY, NOVEMBER 1, 1922



NEW YORK CITY, NOVEMBER 1, 1922

THE ORGANIZED RESERVES

A popular description of the insignia would be as follows: Confederate Gray on a Fesse or Knights Belt and a Cross Botony of Army Blue, all within a Bordure of Army Blue.

The significance of the insignia is as follows: The 62d Cavalry Division is made up of troops from Pennsylvania, Maryland, District of Columbia and Virginia, and it is therefore appropriate that this insignia should be made up of some feature relating to the history or insignia of these four units. The Division also combines States which were formerly Confederate and Union States. Within a Bordure of Union Blue to represent the District of Columbia, on a field of Confederate Gray, there appears the St. Andrew's Cross, which was the main feature of the Virginia Confederate Flag. The Cross appears in conjunction with a Fesse or Crusader Knights Belt, taken from the seal of Pennsylvania, and which originally came from the coat of arms of William Penn.

In the center of the shield upon the United Saltire and Fesse appears the Cross of the Maryland Seal, which was derived from the coat of arms of Lord Baltimore. Both the Virginia and Maryland Crosses, as well as the Pennsylvania Fesse are crusader emblems and particularly suitable for a cavalry insignia.

THE SIXTY-THIRD CAVALRY DIVISION

The 63d Cavalry Division has been organized, with headquarters in New Orleans. Colonel James H. Hornbrook, cavalry, has assumed the office of chief of staff, with Lieutenant-Colonel L. S. Carson as assistant. Under date of December 1, 1922, the first bulletin (mimeographed) was published from the headquarters of the new division, and in this bulletin appears the following interesting letter of the executive officer of one of the regiments, with headquarters in Nashville, Tenn.:

Officers of the 310th Cavalry have displayed marked interest in the regiment. An association of the Army of the United States was formed in Nashville, on November 8, 1922, with forty-three members, and charter has been requested from the area association headquarters at Atlanta, Ga.

Polo, cross country riding and mounted terrain exercises are participated in by Reserve Officers in this city.

A club, known as the "Bit and Spur," has been formed at Nashville, and consists of about eighty members, all of whom own their own horses and many of whom are Reserve officers. Advantage is taken of the rides through the week to solve terrain exercises by those on the ride who are Reserve officers. Two paper chases were given in October, and on each occasion a large quota of cavalry and field artillery officers participated.

An excellent polo field is being prepared on the estate of Captain Henry Dickinson, Cavalry Reserve Corps, and active playing will begin in the spring.

Jumps are being prepared to be placed on several adjoining estates, and in all about 7,000 acres can be used on the estates of Colonel Berry, F. A. R. C., Colonel Lea, F. A. R. C., and Captain Dickinson, Cav. R. C., for the placing of jumps and for cross-country rides.

Four officers of the 310th Cavalry have been appointed as recruiting officers and the outlook is very satisfactory. One officer of the 310th Cavalry has asked for authority to enlist enough men for a squadron. If authority can be procured, enough men can be gotten to fill the entire regiment, as authorized for the Cavalry Reserve Corps.

THE SIXTY-FOURTH CAVALRY DIVISION

By Captain Carl B. Byrd, Cavalry

History shows that the Regular Army of the United States has never fought any of the nation's wars unaided. It has been the traditional policy of the country, and is now the declared and enacted policy, that the greater part of the responsibility for national defense will rest on the citizen soldiery. The traditional policy made little or no allow-

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ance for the training of a citizen army until war was declared. The recently enacted policy is a preparedness policy and provides for both the organization and training of the citizen army in peace time. To the Organized Reserves have been allotted three of the six field armies, with corps, army, and headquarters troops, as its contribution to national defense.

Owing to the fact that a great many officers have been too busy at other duties to become acquainted, except in a very general way, with the Organized Reserves and its work, the procedure in its organization, the problems encountered and means of solution, and whether or not it is fulfilling the expectations of those who saw fit to assign it to its present place of importance in the scheme for national defense, it is thought that the history of the 64th Cavalry Division would present a fairly true conception of the development of units of the Organized Reserves.

The 64th Cavalry Division (less 158th Brigade) and the 200th Infantry Brigade, together with various division, corps, army, and general headquarters troops, comprising in all thirty separate organizations, were allocated to Kentucky. Lieutenant-Colonel R. W. Walker, cavalry, U. S. A., arrived in Lexington about September 1, 1921, and initiated the organization of the 64th Cavalry Division. There was no authority for the rental of an office, but desk space was temporarily provided by the Remount purchasing officer in the city. In October two offices were procured in the post-office building.

The first task was the allocation to areas of all the Reserve units assigned to Kentucky. For this purpose a board of three officers, with Colonel Walker as president and two Reserve Officers, Majors Frank D. Rash and Talbott Berry, as members, was appointed. The allocation of all these organizations and their subordinate units was made according to population. The fact that there are so few large towns in Kentucky made the allocation difficult. In the whole State there were only eight cities with a population of more than 10,000. The work of allocation was completed December 13, 1921, and was approved by the Corps Area Commander.

The total number of officers of all branches and grades available for assignment to these various organizations was 763. Of this number only 11, none above the grade of first lieutenant, were cavalry officers and these eleven officers constituted the nucleus of the 64th Cavalry Division.

Colonel Walker was designated chief of staff. Major Frank D. McGee was on duty as adjutant of the division for a short time, but was relieved and sent to Walter Reed Hospital, where he was retired for disability. Major Charles T. Smart, infantry, reported to the Chief of Staff on January 1, 1922, and was assigned as adjutant. Later the following regular officers were assigned to duty with division headquarters in time to take an active part in its initial organization:

Major William E. Murray, Q. M. C.

Major John W. Watts, M. C.

Major Louis L. Pendleton, C. A. C.

Captain Carl B. Byrd, cavalry.

Division headquarters was moved to Louisville, Ky., March 14, 1922, where with the more convenient offices secured, together with the fact that this city is more centrally located, the move proved very advantageous. The jurisdiction of about 40 per cent of the organizations assigned to Kentucky was turned over to Fifth Army Corps, with headquarters at Fort Thomas, Kentucky. Headquarters of the 314th Cavalry were established at Lexington, with Captain Byrd as executive officer.

Since the existence and purpose of such a thing as the Organized Reserves was practically unknown, a state-wide publicity campaign was conducted. Two principal mediums of publicity were used—newspapers and form letters to individuals. Press articles stated briefly the military policy of the United States, the Reserve unit allocated

THE ORGANIZED RESERVES

to that section, and how the personnel was to be provided. The papers welcomed this news and gave it considerable space, with subsequent results which were very gratifying. It was discovered that mimeographed or form letters to individuals, inviting them to apply for commissions in the Officers' Reserve Corps, or touching on their qualifications for and transfer to the cavalry section met with no results. It was necessary to either interview them personally or write them a personal letter. Since there was no appropriation for mileage, that the staff officers might visit different sections of the State and become acquainted with the Reserve Officers and ex-service men, that phase of work resolved itself into a great amount of correspondence, except in Lexington and Louisville, where the officers of the division staff were located. These two localities have amply contributed their quotas to the Organized Reserves, due to the personal contact with the officers on duty with the division.

American legion posts were informed concerning the work and their co-operation invited. Although but little immediate result was obtained, the proper information regarding the Organized Reserves was thus placed before large numbers of war veterans.

From the beginning, there was a surplus of Reserve Officers in the infantry and field artillery. Many of these were especially qualified for mounted service and were transferred upon their applications to the cavalry sections for assignment to the 64th Cavalry Division. Many former officers eligible for commission were interviewed or written personal letters, and Reserve Officers already assigned to the division were urged to secure applications for commissions from among their friends who were eligible for appointment. In this way a large number of Reserve Officers were obtained who were really interested in the Reserve as a means of national defense. In the early summer a great deal of the time of the division staff was taken up in getting the required enrollment for the Citizens' Military Training Camps, and every staff officer made one or more trips through different sections of the State in the interest of this work. Needless to state, every advantage was taken of this opportunity to become acquainted with all the Reserve Officers and as many ex-officers in the places visited as time would permit.

It was recognized that one of the most important factors in such an organization as the 64th Cavalry Division would be the creating and fostering of a proper *esprit de corps*. Fortunately, in the cavalry it has always been comparatively easy to develop such an *esprit*, and in the 64th Cavalry Division such has been the case. One of the most potent agencies for promoting a real *esprit de corps* has been the *Bulletin*, issued monthly by the Chief of Staff and mailed to all the officers of the division. Considerable time and thought are spent on the preparation of each issue of the *Bulletin*, and both appearance and contents of each number have caused favorable comment from readers. In addition to articles of general interest to the cavalry service, contributions from the Reserve Officers are printed and the officers of the division are made to feel that it is their publication.

A division shoulder patch designed by one of the Division Reserve Officers has been adopted and approved by the Chief of Cavalry. It is a beautiful piece of heraldry, being a saber and coonskin cap superimposed on yellow arrowhead, which is in turn mounted on a black shield, and it is a source of much pride to all the officers of the division.

The Reserve Officers' training camp at Camp Knox during the summer was highly beneficial to the division. Although the attendance was small, due solely to the limited appropriations available for that purpose, the spirit of those attending was excellent. The interest of those who did not attend was displayed by the way in which the work was followed through the publications of the *Bulletin*. There is no doubt that next year, as was the case this year, more officers will desire to attend the camp than can possibly be sent, even taking into consideration the increased appropriation expected. During the camp members of the division staff attended daily, meeting the Reserve Officers and

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becoming acquainted with them. This proved to be of great service, the result being a better understanding and a more efficient co-operation between these Reserve Officers and the division staff in all matters concerning the development of the division.

In accordance with the policy of the War Department, the Division Staff has done all in its power to encourage and aid the formation of Reserve Officers' associations. As early as May, 1922, such an association was formed at Lexington, Ky., and now has an enthusiastic membership of fifty officers. This was the first association of its kind in the 5th Corps Area. This association holds its meetings regularly, usually in the form of dinners, and the attendance is growing, as is also the membership. This association plans to give a banquet in June of each year in honor of the Reserve Officers graduating from the R. O. T. C. unit of the University of Kentucky. A similar association has been organized in Louisville with splendid results. Both of these associations sent delegates to the recent National Convention of Reserve Officers' Associations at Washington, D. C. The association at Lexington has already taken steps to call a State convention for forming a State organization of Reserve Officers' associations, which is expected to be completed before the first of the year.

C. M. T. C. activities have fitted in very well with the program of the division. Thirteen of the 27 officers who attended the training camp for the Officers' Reserve Corps were selected, with their consent, to remain at the camp an additional month as instructors in the C. M. T. C. Through this contact the candidates were encouraged to enlist in the Reserve and were also encouraged to complete the courses in order to obtain commissions in the Officers' Reserve Corps. Names and addresses of the successful candidates were secured with a view to soliciting them to enlist in the 64th Cavalry Division. Even though all of these do not enlist, their names are kept on file and they would be useful in an emergency.

There has been an encouraging amount of interest manifested in the Cavalry Correspondence Course, there now being 47 officers enrolled in this course alone. Some of the students find the first few lessons dry and tedious, but as they progress to the later lessons their interest in the course grows. As a whole, the students are very attentive to their study of the cavalry course and are enthusiastic in developing their professional and military knowledge by the means the War Department has offered them.

The 64th Cavalry Division (5th Corps Area) has made a better showing than any other cavalry division, according to the most recent War Department figures, as to both commissioned and enlisted personnel. These figures show the division to be 61.8 per cent filled as to commissioned officers. Results in the division, while not permitting the staff to rest on its laurels, are still regarded as highly satisfactory. Starting with 11 lieutenants, the division now has 99 cavalry officers in grades from colonel to second lieutenant, inclusive. Including 14 infantry and 2 artillery officers attached who have not yet transferred to cavalry, there are only 37 vacancies for cavalry officers in the division. The Field Artillery Battalion (46th Horse) has a surplus of officers, while the 404th Battalion of Engineers has its entire commissioned quota.

The excellent spirit of the officers of the division, which has been so apparent, has been especially gratifying to the Chief of Staff and the other officers on duty with the division, to whom are personally known most of the Reserve Officers of the division. The commissioned personnel is considered the pick of the War Veterans of the State, and the Chief of Staff is confident that they would not be found wanting in case of a national emergency, which is the sole *raison d'être* of the Organized Reserves.

SIXTY-FIFTH CAVALRY DIVISION

This newly organized division has also come out with a bulletin, its initial number being issued under date of November, 1922, from the Headquarters in Chicago. Major W. C. Christy, cavalry, is acting chief of staff.

THE ORGANIZED RESERVES

Get-together meetings of the 318th Cavalry, the Headquarters Special Division Troops, and the 405th Engineer Battalion were held during the months of July and August, but upon the recommendation of the several commanding officers of units in Chicago an experimental meeting was held on September 14th to which all Reserve Officers assigned or attached to organizations of the division in or near Chicago were invited. An attendance of about seventy officers, representing all the different arms of the service with the division, resulted, and it was unanimously voted to adopt this combined form of meeting, and the second Thursday of each month was set for the regular monthly meeting.

The meeting on October 12 resulted in an attendance of about seventy-five officers, at which meeting Lieutenant-Colonel T. A. Siqueland, commanding the 317th Cavalry, gave a most interesting talk on the military intelligence work during the war and showed official German War Department films of submarine activities in the Mediterranean.

The first get-together meeting of the 319th Cavalry was held in the Army and Navy Club, Detroit, Michigan, on the evening of October 10, at which about eighteen Reserve officers were present. A fine spirit was manifested and the complete organization of this regiment is assured without a doubt.

Thanks to the hearty co-operation of Brigadier-General Moseley, commanding Fort Sheridan, Major Bootz, his executive officer, and Lieutenant-Colonel Gillem, commanding the 1st Squadron, 14th Cavalry, the Reserve Officers of the division in Chicago and vicinity have been allowed to take advantage of the exceptional opportunities in the way of training afforded by the close proximity of the Regular Army post of Fort Sheridan. A training day, at which there was an attendance of forty-nine Reserve Officers, was held on Sunday, September 24, and a second training day, at which there was an attendance of forty-four Reserve Officers, was held on Sunday, October 22. An hour and a half of mounted drill and a ride on the bridle path was held in the morning and, after an excellent dinner at one of the troops, two hours and a half of dismounted pistol practice was held on the target range adjoining the post.

Judging from remarks made by those Reserve Officers attending, the two days were a decided success; they provided an excellent outing, at the same time combining practical instruction and enjoyable recreation, and without a doubt have contributed largely to the excellent *esprit de corps* of the Illinois units of the division.

It is hoped that arrangements can be perfected with the commanding officer of Fort Wayne, Michigan, so as to enable the Michigan units to avail themselves of the same opportunities offered by that Regular Army post.

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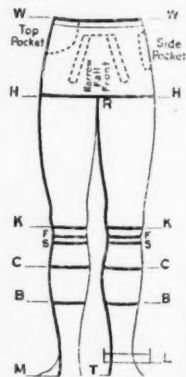
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THE FORT LEAVENWORTH POLO TEAM WINNING THE TOURNAMENT
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